Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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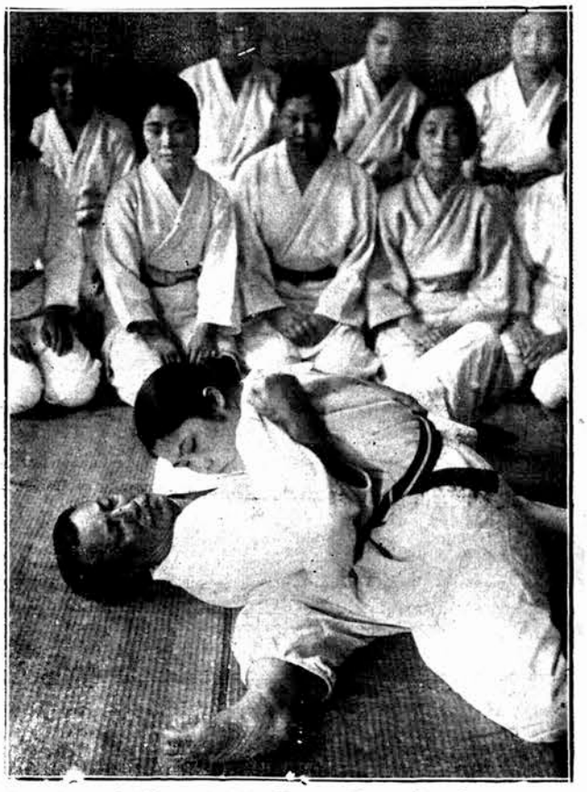
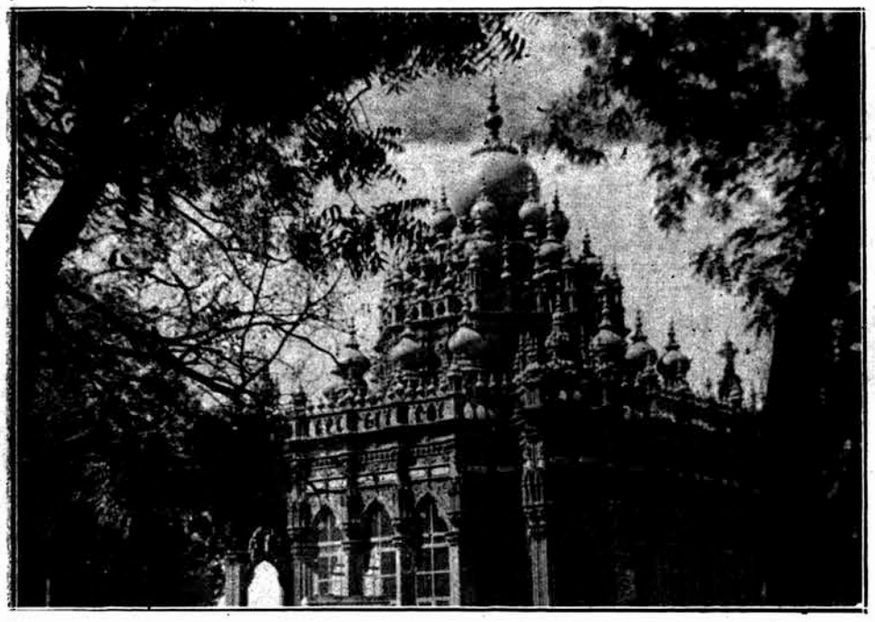
President Roosevelt, if re-elected, proposes to invite King Edward, Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini to a World Peace Conference. Photo shows him in different attitudes during a recent public address given by him.



A girl pupil "downs" Mr. Jigoro Kano, head teacher of Kodokan, famous Jujutsu Institute of Japan, during a lesson in this art.



Mahabat Makbara the imposing Mausoleum of the late Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan II, at Junagadh.

Dr. C. L. Fabri, well known Hungarian savant who has been deputed by the Government of India to carry on archaelogical research at Mohenjo-Daro.

"Stick-dance and Song" by Kanaka maiden of Japan's Mandated South Sea Islands.

A study in trust and self-control.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 6, 1936.

Love In The African Desert

(III)—The Curse Of The Desert

By ROSITA FORBES
(The Celebrated Explorer And Novelist)

Much has been written about the glamour of the desert, its peace, its sunsets and its stillness, but this is the crust, measured by contact with civilisation. The sunset, satisfying as a theatrical performance when seen from the roof of a Touggourt hotel, may be a harbinger of torture when it reddens the sandstorms of Libia. The sunshine we crave in the North and whose acquisition is worth fabulous sums spent on trains de luxe six-wheeled touring-cars, may be worse than the seven plagues of Egypt. I have prayed for a cloud in the Sahara, as I've never prayed at all in Europe!

The terror of the desert lies in its inevitability. There is no redress and no appeal. The Bedouin knows this and he doesn't waste time over complicated preparations for the journey that may be cut short by any one of the hundred weapons the wilderness holds in store. "If Allah wills, I shall arrive", he says and, as likely as not, he will start off on a thousand mile march with no other luggage than a bag of dates and a goat-skin full of water. His compass is the Pole Star, which he 'sticks in the middle of his forehead' or 'on the nape of his neck' according to whether he is walking North or South.

Desert Madness

He watches the European calculating the cubic allowance of water for each member of the caravan, or the exact loading capacity of the camels, with scorn, for he knows that, if it be the will of Allah, the water skins may burst, or leak, or dry up. A playful camel may upset them and trample the life of the caravan into the sand. The guide may lose his head and, with it, his sense of direction, and in the great deserts this is a recognised disease far more dangerous than fever or a broken limb.

It happens suddenly and without the slightest warning. At one moment the white figure trailing its stick behind it in a line which has not wavered a compass point during five hundred miles, appears as immutable as fate. The next, the line, which the caravan has followed day after day begins to waver. The figure muffled to the eyes in a coarse woollen jerd hesitates. Its eyes which were keen and detached as those of a desert hawk grow uncertain and the fear in them spreads through the caravan. Mohamed or Abdullah, or whoever it is, has lost his head and the nearest well is distant by several days march!

In Africa and Arabia there are deserts flat as gramophone discs, the only landmarks an occasional camel skeleton. There is neither stick, stone nor blade of grass for five hundred miles and no route but the guide's sense of direction. There is mirage which offers a shining blue lake mirrored in the desolation of the sands, and there is "the upside down country" to confuse the traveller. This last is a reflection which appears shortly after dawn and which, for perhaps half an hour, shows the country one, two or even three days journey ahead according to the height of its dunes or hills, hung upside down just above the horizon.

German women, garbed in gas-proofed overalls, are taught to lie flat on the ground and don gas masks to dodge "death from the sky."

Sandstorms

There are sandstorms which, in a few hours, can change the shape of a dune belt and destroy every known aspect of the wilderness. The flying sand is like a flail. It tears the skin, and fills every pore with a grain of sand, so that the irritation is like the cauterisation of a raw wound. The camels swing round in circles, bellowing in their pain and finally they sink to their knees and lie huddled together in a heap, while their drivers, burying themselves under every available garment, try to find shelter under the beasts' flanks. If the storm goes on long enough, they never get up again.

I have seen a whole caravan dead within half a day's march of safety. The camels still carried their packs and the bodies of the men were still wound in their stained white jerds. One was a Nubian and his withered black fingers clutched the string amulets round his neck. There was the skeleton of a small bird beside him.

In the Libian desert, a range of curiously shaped hills is called after a merchant who lost his way and perished among them with a caravan of seventy beasts. There is a well on the edge of the southern belt of oases, which is supposed to bring bad luck to any who drink its peculiarly bitter water, because a dervish, who had tramped across the great desert for twelve days with nothing but a water bottle and a little rice, cursed it with parched lips, as he died within a hundred yards of the spring he just failed to reach.

Dread Drums Of The Desert

Last of all there are the desert drums played by no human hands. This phenomenon of the wilderness is supposed to be a harbinger of evil, and the Bedouin believe that the sound which echoes across the empty spaces is produced by dead victims of the desert, drumming to welcome the latest addition to their ranks.

As far as I know there is no explanation within our own dimensions, except the somewhat vague one which attributes the queer rattling of wood on leather to the echo of a distant fete!

Riding one night in brilliant moonlight along the edge of the Northern dune-belt, I heard a sudden throbbing in the sand. It was as if a myriad monstrous bees were humming in a hive or as if one could hear the pulses of the earth beating under one's feet, but, being of a practical temperament, I looked up expecting to see an aeroplane!

"It is the desert drums!" muttered Jusuf, "Allah save us, there will be disaster"; and disaster there was almost before the words were out of his mouth. A man, standing up on his camel to rearrange his belongings, fell heavily onto a stone and, though the drummers were cheated of their recruit, he was seriously injured and has never, I believe, quite recovered.

Of course there was no plane—we were a thousand miles from the nearest aerodrome and more than a hundred from a human habitation, yet the drums rolled and rattled while I knelt beside the casualty and tried to tear my scarlet woollen sash into bandages. All of us, looking over our sholders involuntarily, could imagine the tramp of that ghostly legion played onto parade!

In such a setting, sex is as immaterial as race, or clothing, or mode of speech. If a woman has the same endurance as a man, she can march with the caravan, but it will not fit its pace to hers, be she beautiful as the new moon, or generous as Hatim Tai!

No One Waits

The great Saharan routes are listed as those on which a caravan waits "an hour for a dying camel" or "two hours for a dying man". It is a curious thing about the desert that nobody does wait for anyone else. Each man or woman walks at the pace which suits him or her best and if two have been marching along together, talking or singing as they go, and one pauses to empty the stones from his sandal, his companion does not wait with him. The sluggard need not get lost, because there are the footsteps of the caravan to guide him, but nobody will enquire why he lingers! There is only one goal in the desert and that is the end of the day's march.

In such circumstances of heat, sweat and exhaustion, of walking with swollen, blistered feet for a minimum of nine and a maximum of thirteen hours a day—I once did seventeen!—of inadequate and very unappetising food, of pores clogged with sand, of thirst, smell and the habitual irritation of sun and sand, what can it matter whether the haggard, dirty and oderiferous bundle which shares your plate of ill-cooked rice and crawls wearily into the neighbouring flea-bag, fully dressed because of

(Continued on Page 45)

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See Page 29

Charlie Chaplin Talks On Japan

World Famous Film-Comedian Is Profoundly Impressed By Natural Beauty Of Japan And Artistry Of Her People, But Warns Nation Against Danger Of Losing Its Great Traditions

(In an interview on his recent visit to Japan, accompanied by his leading actress, Miss Paulette Goddard, Mr. Chaplin gave the following views of certain things he had seen during his trip. They are set down here by a Japanese writer).

Paulette Goddard

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

As Mr. Chaplin's visit to Japan followed hard on the presentation of his last film "Modern Times", in which the world-famous film comedian has given us such a clever satire of the folly of the toil and moil of modern civilization, it was not surprising that he should have quite frankly admitted that it was the classical, the artistry and the natural beauty of Japan which he admired most. This seemed to me quite normal since I am increasingly convinced that it is the artist who can most fully appreciate what is best in Japan. Though Mr. Chaplin confessed that he was spell-bound by the manner in which Japan had caught up and outpaced many of the Western countries in what he chose to call "modern civilisation" he asked himself if it was really for the best, and whether, after all, this mechanical age was as civilised as its promoters claimed it to be. I, therefore, asked him if this theory he was propounding was not identical with that which he had so successfully expressed pictorially in his last thought-inspiring film. He smilingly confessed that it was not altogether alien to his philosophy of life. Mr. Chaplin then went on to say that he would grant Japan all her modern civilisation and imported Western ways if she would promise him not to let this destroy all that he had found so beautiful and inspiring here on his three recent trips. He deplored what he considered the danger of some of the great Japanese traditions being lost, and of even her natural beauty being made a play-ground unless early precaution was taken.

Japan's Natural Scenery

Mr. Chaplin was unstinting in his praise of Japan's scenery, her luxuriant vegetation, her perennial greenness, her fresh complexion, and the generous supply of rivers, lakes and mountains, all in such a relatively small compass. But above all he liked the sun in Japan. In fact he likes it anywhere, and humorously added that he would be happy to follow it wherever it went. Of course, he claimed, that to live in the Californian sun was a delight, but he felt that he could always be contented in Japan because there was ample sun for him there. In agreement with Miss Goddard, who concerning Japan never once disagreed with Mr. Chaplin, this consummate artist then went on to speak of Japan's flowers and the cycle there was of them, and how that he and Miss Goddard had been so lucky as to be here at some of the best times in that cycle, even including that of the cherry blossom, in praise of which both artists used many superlatives with obvious feeling.

The Kimono

Though it was natural that Miss Goddard should have more to say on the question of what she called "the exquisitely sweet kimono," Mr. Chaplin also had some valuable comments to make from a man's point of view. The question arose while Mr. Chaplin was talking of their visit to Nagarawa to see the cormorant fishing, on which excursion two evidently very dainty geisha had gone with them. Mr. Chaplin remarked how pretty they were, and how lovely they looked in their pleasing kimono. Here Miss Goddard added that of the many things she had seen, and which she would require some time to sift after such a kaleidoscopic trip, she felt sure that the sight which would linger longest in her memory was that of the charming young hostess in her magnificent kimono as she sat sedately on the "Tatami" to greet her guests at the tea ceremony.

Miss Goddard and Mr. Chaplin deplored the danger that might arise with Japan's increasing westernization of the kimono disappearing. At the same time, however, Mr. Chaplin said that he did not believe it possible for so seductive a sartorial creation to disappear entirely. This he believed, because it was not only an integral part of Japanese art, but the Japanese ladies themselves knew that they were more attractive in their national dress, so that if for no other reason than this maintained Mr. Chaplin the kimono could never disappear. And Miss Goddard silently assented with a charming feminine nod which was more eloquent than words, and which seemed to say that judged from a woman's point of view the kimono was "the brooch indeed, and gem of all the nation."

Sumo

It would be impossible for Mr. Chaplin not to be interested in Japanese indigenous sport. We, his devotees on the film, know how athletic he is, and his physical contortions have at times amazed us. During, therefore, the few days he was in Tokyo on his last visit, Mr. Chaplin went to see the Sumo or national wrestling championship bouts on two consecutive days. The sport fascinated him. As I discussed Sumo with him, he constantly referred to "those colossal mountains of flesh" which were the Sumo wrestlers. He had been fortunate enough in having an American-born Japanese sumo wrestler, to explain the fine points of the sport to him. For hours, therefore, Mr. Chaplin watched the championship bouts and thoroughly enjoyed them. I could not refrain from saying to Mr. Chaplin that I believed one of the best things he could leave to posterity would be his own screen-acting of a humorous bout with one of these "colossal mountains of flesh." He laughed heartily at this suggestion, and answered that he feared one of those Olympians might fall on him and put an end to both his screen and physical career.

Japanese Food

Few of Mr. Chaplin's fans in the Far East are to-day unacquainted with his rare appetite for Japanese "Tempura" In this he shares the taste of another Hollywood gourmet, Douglas Fairbanks. It is true that Mr. Chaplin does not hold the record at the famous restaurant Hanacho in Tokyo, conducted by that high priest of the Tempura Altar the bald-headed and popular Mr. Honda. However, I remembered Mr. Honda telling me that Mr. Chaplin on his last visit had done his duty to this succulent dish. He had eaten 50 of these delicious prawns! When I recall that by the time I had eaten 11 I was feeling quite at peace with the world and ready for bed, I have a profound respect and admiration for Mr. Chaplin's half century, especially when I think how slim he can remain on it. But what Mr. Chaplin had been most interesting to say about Japanese food was that he preferred the light Japanese meals in the semi-tropics. In fact, Mr. Chaplin has quite a philosophy of his own concerning food. He believes that as far as is possible the best thing is to eat the dishes of the countries in which one is travelling, as Nature has dictated that they are the best, and he believes that if he keeps so fit it is because he tries to live simply and to obey the dictates of Nature in such matters as food and clothing.

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CLOSING DATE:

18th September, 1936

SEE PAGES 28 AND 29 OF THIS ISSUE

Amazing Predictions Of "Cheiro" Recalled

King Edward VII, Lord Kitchener And Sir Edward Marshall Hall Were Among Celebrities Who Firmly Believed In His Uncanny Gifts Of Prevision Of Coming Events

Listening the other night to the "Dramatic Chronicle" broadcast by the B.B.C.—a tribute to the memory of Lord Kitchener, twenty years after his death in the wreck that followed the mysterious explosion in H.M.S. "Hampshire," in which he was travelling to Russia—I recalled the prediction of "Cheiro," (Count Louis Hamon).

"You will not meet with a soldier's death; you will be drowned at sea," he had told him. Kitchener was a young man at the time of this prediction and it impressed him so much that he made himself an expert swimmer, writes Mr. Francis Leon in "Prediction."

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Some years after this prediction Cheiro went to the War Office to see Kitchener again. At this interview—it was six years before the Boer War—he indicated the higher positions that were coming to him and repeaated the prediction that his death would be not on the battlefield, but at sea.

Neither in the Boer War, nor in the Great War which followed it twelve years later, did the greatest dangers of the battlefields cause Kitchener any alarm.

Indeed, on one occasion, when a heavy shell dropped close to him in France, he was the coolest of all the staff around him, and, as recorded in the papers at the time, he mentioned the prediction that he was to die at sea. And within twelve days of entering his sixty-sixth year, as the B.B.C.'s "Dramatic Chronicle" reminded us, he was drowned in the disaster to the "Hampshire."

The predictions of Cheiro are the most remarkable recorded in modern history.

When King Edward VII Prince of Wales and in his fifty-second year, Cheiro had an interview with him at the house of Lady Arthur Paget.

At this interview he worked out by his system of numbers a diagram showing when the most momentous events of His Majesty's life would happen, and it was indicated that the end would come in his sixty-ninth year.

When the Coronation of His Majesty was postponed in June, 1902, owing to his serious illness, Queen Alexandra sent for Cheiro to go to Buckingham Palace.

IMPRESSED THE KING.

This was indeed an astonishing sequel to the prediction and in order to be quite accurate about it I go to my bookcase and take out a thick volume of Cheiro's Memoirs which was published by Jarrolds a few years ago. There on page 48 I find it recorded that Queen Alexandra, addressing him by his professional name on his arrival at the Palace, said in the simplest manner possible: "Cheiro, you so impressed His Majesty many years ago that he would not die before his 69th year that I have sent for you, in his now serious condition, to impress upon him that his life is good for many years yet, and that his Coronation, which you predicted for August 1902, will take place just as you stated."

"Very quietly" says Cheiro, "We entered the invalid's room. The King, looking very pale and weak was half sitting up in bed, propped up by pillows. On a table by the side of the bed lay a sheet of paper, the same identical paper on which he had jotted down by words of that first interview at Lady Paget's. The date 69 was underlined by a heavy pencil mark.

"He nodded and gave me a smile of welcome, and in a very weak voice said: 'I am very, very ill; do you still believe I shall reach my 69th year?'"

Cheiro said he was positively certain of it, and reminded him that many years before, he worked out that his Coronation would take place in August 1902.

The assurance seemed to do His Majesty good, and he asked: "Cheiro, what date in August would be the best for the Coronation?"

"One of your number of nines, Sir," he replied, "I would suggest August 9th. The number 9 is your strongest 'fadic', number. You were born on November 9th. From time immemorial in Occult studies November has been considered the House of the Nine, or the House of Mars negative—that is why your name will go down to posterity as Edward the Peacemaker."

The King thanked him for his visit, and the next day Queen Alexandra sent Cheiro a message that his words had cheered his Majesty so much that he had slept well and showed signs of rapid improvement, and that orders had been given for the Coronation to be fixed for August 9th, the date he had named.

The King was completely restored to health and lived eight more years. He passed away on Friday, May 6th, 1910, in his 69th year

INTERVIEWS WITH MARSHALL HALL.

Cheiro and Sir Edward Marshall Hall were great friends. In the year 1899 Cheiro clairvoyantly saw Marshall standing on the balcony of what appeared to be a large country house. He described the scene in great detail. In the gardens were thousands of people and Marshall was addressing them. Beside him he saw a woman waiving a white pocket-handkerchief in her left hand, and the people belwo were shouting.

Marshall jotted down the notes of this interview, and when Cheiro was writing his Memoirs he wrote to tell him how the prevision was fulfilled. It was the following year, when he was returned as Member of Parliament for Southport. As the result was about to be declared Marshall said: "Some twelve or more of us went out of the big windows of the Town Hall on to a balcony where I had never been before and the existence of which was unknown to me.

"When I got outside I very nearly fell over the low parapet in front, for there before me and below me was the exact reproduction of Cheiro's prevision.

"There was what looked like a big country house. There were (as Cheiro had seen) the big trees all lit up. There were the thousands of people with their upturned faces showing white, there were the flower-beds being trampled down by their feet."

And then a most weird thing happened. The Returning Officer had asked that no one should signal the result, as had been done on parevious occasion, by waiving red or blue handkerchiefs. So one detail of the prevision, as any rate, Marshall said to himself, cannot be reproduced. But t that moment, turning round, he saw standing by his side his wife "who was waving a white pocket handkerchief in her left hand. She had anticipated the instruction of the Returning Officer literally, and did not think that a white handkerchief came within the prohibition of red and blue."

Let me recall one more of Cheiro's many remarkable predictions. King Humbert of Italy invited him to the Quirinal Palace in Rome, and there as Cheiro was giving him, as we should now say, a "reading" of his life, his Majesty, who was peculiarly sensitive about the length of his days, said to him: "If it is possible, Cheiro, tell me when I shall die."

Cheiro saw, as in a tableu, a sword of Fate suspended over his head. "Your Majesty," he answered "in three months from now all the signs point to the end of your life."

The King turned pale, then shrugged his shoulders and said: "What is to be will be."

Three months later, in July 1900, King Humbert was assassinated by the anarchist Brerci.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AND SIR AUSTEN

The celebration of the centenary of the birth of Joseph Chamberlain on July 8th recalled yet another experience, and that is the interview which Cheiro had with that famous statesman at the House of Commons in the summer of 1894.

Chamberlain was greatly interested in Cheiro's theory of heredity as shown by the lines of the hand. Cheiro had just taken an impression of the right hand of his son Austen, now Sir Austen Chamberlain, and together they compared the lines with those on his own hand.

They were very similar, these lines in the hands of father and son, though in Sir Austen's hands they were not quite so clearly marked.

Cheiro's prediction was that the son's career would follow closely the father's and though he might not have so strong a personality he would attain some of the very highest positions in Parliamentary life—he had then been in Parliament only two years—that the zenith would be reached in the year 1925 and that he would secure a great international triumph.

It was not the only true prediction made that day. Chamberlain rose as a prophet before Cheiro left him, predicting that when his son came to play his part the difficulties of political life would be far greater than they were in 1894.

"I have often thought of that remark," Cheiro says, "as I watched Sir Austen filling such high positions as Postmaster-General, Chancellor of Exchequer, Secretary of State for India, and Leader of the House of Commons". The great international triumph that he predicted came at Locarno, and it was in 1925—the year Cheiro specially mentioned—that Sir Austen received the honour of knighthood.

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Can You Answer?

An Unintelligence Test

(By G. L. M.)

These are the days of Tests: Test Matches, Means Test, Medical Test, Test-tubes, Brains Test, Bull Test, Alipur Test etc., etc. Inspired by the example of a local contemporary which every Sunday asks us nearly a dozen questions to enable us to test our intelligence and general information and also provides the answers (presumably after consulting reference books) on another page, we have decided to put a few questions to our readers this week. In order, however, to avoid the trouble of turning over the page every time to discover the replies, we have put down the answers right below the quetions. The reader is requested to put his hand over the answers when reading the questions, as he would otherwise be tempted to know the answers before reading the queries. Which is contrary to good form and fun.

1. Which is the biggest of the following animals?
   (i) Stud Bull.
   (ii) Temple Bull.
   (iii) Papal Bull.
   (iv) John Bull.

(Answer: John Bull, because he can buy (i) control (ii) and defy (iii)).

2. Which of the following titles and medals would a man be entitled to for taking an active part in Jubilee or Coronation celebrations?
   Khan Saheb M.B.E.
   Rai Saheb O.B.E.

(Answer: None. A German-silver or nickel souvenir specially made for the occasion on which the name has to be carved by the recipient himself at his own cost.)

3. Which port does a sailor prefer?
   (i) Sea Port
   (ii) River Port
   (iii) Entreport
   or
   (iv) Port in bottle.

(Answer: (iv) because it can be drunk).

Mr. Gulam Abbas Usufally Kuvawala, who has obtained the Diploma of Electrical Engineering and Press Tool Making of the Universite-du-Travail, of Charleroi (Belgium), has recently returned to India. He is a Dawoodi Bohra.

4. Whose last words were the following?
"Roll up that Map of Europe!"
   (i) Pitt
   (ii) Napoleon
   (iii) Woodrow Wilson
   or
   (iv) The Ex-Kaiser.

(Answer: None. Even Pitt really said, "Give me some more wine!")

5. What are uses of gold?

(Answer: In India, it is useful for export to maintain the balance of trade and exchange; in other countries for hoarding in Banks)

6. What is the gold standard?

(Answer: A standard from which all countries get off).

7. Who wrote the National Anthem of England?

(Answer: A gentleman whose pseudonym was Anonymous).

8. Who discovered America?

(Answer: American Indians who already lived there).

9. Who said "Et tu Brute?"

(Answer: Nobody. Julius Caesar merely said, "Who hit me this time?")

10. Where did King John sign the Magna Carta?

(Answer: On the dotted line in the paper. H. M. John, however, did not sign it, not having the benefit of compulsory primary education, but merely sealed his own name).

11. Who said "I shall save my country and no one else can?"
   (i) Chatham
   (ii) Lloyd George
   (iii) Ramsay MacDonald
   (iv) Lord Beaverbrook
   or
   (v) Sir Chimanlal Setalwad.

(Answer: Every candidate at the time of election).

12. Who was the author of the following couplet?
"I slept and dreamt that Life was Beauty
"I woke and found that Life was Duty!"
   (i) Shakespeare
   (ii) Wordsworth
   (iii) Sarojini Naidu
   or
   (iv) Rudyard Kipling.

(Answer: A Customs officer on Monday morning who had been to a picture depicting Hollywood Beauties the previous night).

13. Who said
"Half a League, Half a League, Half a League Onward!"
   (a) Tennyson
   or
   (b) Anthony Eden.

(Answer: Tennyson wrote it, but Eden might well say it).

NON-STOP ROUND SOVIET UNION

Monoplane Sets New World Record

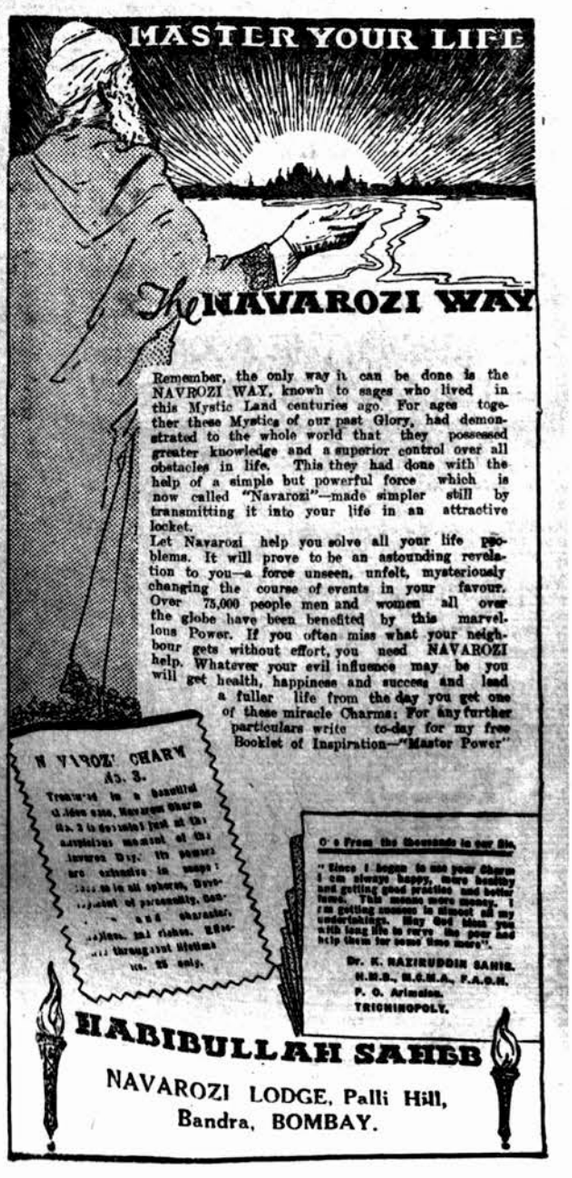
The world record for non-stop flights, set up by the French airmen Codos and Rossi, is claimed to have been broken by the Soviet cantilever monoplane Ant 25, which has been flying in a gigantic loop round the Soviet Union.

The flight, which began at Moscow and ended at Nikolayevsk, at the mouth of the Amur River, on July 23, is officially announced to have been 5,859 miles. According to their scheduled route Nikolayevsk was 5,500 miles from Moscow, but the airmen were forced to make a detour of 359 miles to avoid a cyclone over the Ochotsk Sea.

They had hoped to continue their flight to Chita, Lake Baikal, which would have made a distance of 7,500 miles, but had to land owing to bad weather. They were 56 hours, 20 minutes in the air, making an average of slightly over 100 m.p.h.—Reuter.

The title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" is to be conferred upon the three airmen Chkulov, Baldukov, and Beliakov, Chkalov, the commander of the 'plane, is to receive a monetary award of 30,000 roubles and his two companions will each be awarded 20,000 roubles.

The record set up in 1933 by M. Paul Codos and M. Maurice Rossi was of 5,657 miles from New York across the Atlantic to Kazak, Syria.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JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

A Man Of Vision Who Has Known Life At First Hand

(By YUSUF MEHERALLY)

On a certain day in 1933 the gates of the Nasik Road Central Prison opened to discharge a tall and distinguished looking youth, on completion of his sentence of imprisonment. I have little doubt that when the historian of the future comments on our times he will mark out that event as one of the significant happenings of the year 1933. For, with his release, a new force had emerged in Indian politics. Jayaprakash Narayan came out of prison with an idea, a purpose and a vision. And out of that was born the Congress Socialist Party.

His is to-day one of the most popular and respected names in Indian public life. But few indeed know what a magnificent personality it is that passes by the name of Jayaprakash Narayan. Fewer stills uspect the widely varied experience and adventures that have gone to the making of so fascinating a man.

A Farm Labourer

He has known life at first hand. Perhaps that is the reason why his thinking is so clear. When he reached America to continue his studies, he began his career not in the class-room but on a farm. When he arrived in California in October 1922, there were still three months for the University term to begin and he was not rich enough to keep up on his own resources. So he went out to work on fruit ranch. Large numbers of Indians live in California, among whom are a great many Sikhs and Pathans. Jayaprakash joined a Pathan gang whose head Sher khan was a picturesque figure, physically about twice the size of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. The Non-Co-Operation Movement had deeply stirred Indians all over the world and a new arrival from India was a much respected figure. When it became known that Jayaprakash had left his college to join the Non-Co-Operation Movement and had given up his university scholarship as a result there was really no difficulty for him in finding a job.

The fruit season was then ending and Jayaprakash worked hard from morning till night amidst grapes, raisins, apricots, almonds. After they were plucked and sorted out they were treated with lime and then with sulphur. Then they were dried and sent to the factory for cleaning. Jayaprakash's work was to walk from basket to basket, weeding out bad fruit pieces. Perhaps that is what he is doing even now—weeding out the rotten fruits from the Congress basket. So he worked for ten hours a day and seven days in a week with no Sundays and no holidays. But the wages were attractive, forty cents an hour, which worked out at four dollars a day, and at the rate of exchange prevailing then, fourteen rupees daily. To young Jayaprakash this appeared a fabulous amount and in a month he was able to save eighty dollars. Armed with this fortune he went back to Berkeley, the fruit season having ended, to await the opening of the University. He took a room there and did his own cooking.

Sjt. JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN

One term at California and Jayaprakash was again bankrupt! So, he went up to Iowa University where fees were one-fourth of those at California. Even to pay for this he worked on a peach farm.

From Iowa he went up to Wisconsin. Here, a new element entered into his life, an element that was to give a completely different direction to his life.

Conversion To Socialism

It was here that Jayaprakash's restless mind found the illumination he was groping for. He had been perplexed at the prevalence of great wealth and grinding poverty even in America side by side—the Land of Opportunity. What was the solution of this riddle? Why was it that a few had all the good things, while the vast majority were condemned to a life of squalor, poverty and ceaseless toil? A teacher of the University had declared that there was no solution to the problem of poverty in the context of capitalist system, and he was known to be an ardent Socialist. Jayaprakash eagerly turned to him and a great attachment grew up between the two. He started devouring the classics of Marxism and before long, but not without a powerful mental struggle, he became a confirmed Socialist. His life now took on a new meaning. He gave up the sciences and turned to a study of economics. His Master's thesis was highly praised and he was considered one of the most brilliant students at his University. He went from here to New York where he was taken seriously ill and was in a hospital for several months.

He had stayed in America for nearly eight years and had studied at five different Universities. He had started as a student of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry and had devoted years to the study of Biology, Psychology, Economics and Sociology. He had several times interrupted his studies in order to earn enough to carry on at his University for a term of two. He had worked as a farm labourer for ten hours a day, as a packer in a jam factory, as a mechanic in an iron concern, as a waiter in a restaurant. He had tried his hand as a salesman. When, therefore, he returned to India in 1931, it was not as a raw student looking forward to a comfortable life, but as one who had seen life at close quarters and was fully determined to devote himself to public life.

Jawaharlal Nehru at once placed him in charge of Labour Research Department of the Indian National Congress. A few months later Jayaprakash found himself Acting General Secretary of the Congress during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

In Nasik Jail

History will love to remember his days of imprisonment in the Nasik prison. Along with him were a large number of prominent Congress workers. Masani was there, so was Achyut Patwardhan

These and other friends worked out the blue prints of the Congress Socialist Party that was to be. In other jails, likewise, the younger sections of Congressmen dissatisfied with the decay that had crept into Congress politics felt the need of a more dynamic orientation in the outlook and programme of the Congress and had reached Socialist conclusions.

Soon after his release, Jayaprakash organised the first session of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference at Patna which met under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Dev. The occasion was significant, for the All-India Congress Committee was meeting at the same time, to call a halt to the programme of Civil Disobedience and to launch on Parliamentary activities. It was in the fitness of things tha the Left Wing also should organise its forces to prevent this drift to the Right. Jayaprakash was elected General Secretary of the Organising Committee. In the coming months he worked ceaselessly, travelling from province to province, gathering together the radical elements and setting up Congress Socialist groups everywhere. A Party was formed in Bombay. Jayaprakash few months later, the All-India Congress Socialist continued to be the General Secretary of the Party till he was made a member of the Congress Working Committee at Lucknow.

Of the various leading workers of the Congress Socialist Party, Jayaprakash is most attracted by theory. But he is no dogmatist. His fingers are firmly on the pulse of the people. He dislikes nothing so much as narrow sectarianism. If the Congress Socialist Party is something more than a political party,—a powerful movement, with a larger and larger section of the radical elements coming under its ideological influence, not a little of the credit is due to Jayaprakash.

As a writer, Jayaprakash is the master of a style that is at once simple and direct. His book, "Why Socialism?", has been acclaimed as a masterpiece and is certainly one of the finest books written on India affairs. As a speaker he is no orator, but by the sheer force of his sincerity and a thorough grasp of the subject he makes a greater impression than most orators.

His Two "Vices"

He has two vices that I can discover. The first is the possession of a swell shaving materials set. With a beaming smile he will tell you that it is the finest set in the town. When one has a face as handsome as Jayaprakash's, this may be pardoned!

I do not know how to describe the other, unless I call it a lack of the time sense—to call it merely unpunctually would be to make it look very unpoetical. The fact is that Jayaprakash loves a good discussion, especially with an intelligent opponent and will miss half a dozen appointments to do so. But at such times when he comes late, such genuine misery is written on his face that he sort of endears himself all the more by his very unpunctuality.

Jayaprakash is still young. He is scarcely thirty-five and he has a fund of knowledge and experience that few people in this country can lay claim to. Gentle as he is he can be firm and he has shown that he has the courage to make big decisions. Above all these it is the human qualities of the man that cast a spell on all those who come near him. Such is Jayaprakash, unassuming, generous to a fault, honest as the day, working for glorious to-morrow with the materials of to-day. This simple peasant lad born in the tiny village of Sitabdiara in the Saran District of Behar saw a tram car for the first time when he was nineteen years old. To-day he is one of the guiding spirits of a movement with which the future of this country is inextricably bound up.—"Congress Socialist".

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Emperor Asoka As A Social Worker

Social Workers And Statesmen Have Much To Learn From Asoka In Whose Personality The Essence Of India's Supreme Will And National Genius Found Expression.

(BY DR. J. M. KUMARAPPA, PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL ECONOMY AT THE SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK IN BOMBAY).

History bears out the statement that in the annals of kingship there is scarcely any record comparable with that of Asoka. While much has been written about him as an Emperor and as a zealous missionary of Buddhism, seldom has any study been made of him as a social worker, though in the field of social service, Asoka was as pre-eminent as in that of State administration. Perhaps this is due to the fact that we are prone to think with concern of social problems as a special feature of modern civilization. In point of fact, there never has been a time when cases of social maladjustment have not challenged both the sympathy and thought of the seriously minded of every age. The traditional methods, however, of social service are largely an effort to prevent starvation and perhaps to ease, as far as possible, the pains and ravages of disease. But schemes of direct social amelioration always have an arbitrary, sentimental and artificial character. Even social service as it is undertaken to-day in the light of modern sociological research does not go to the root causes of social evils, since social science deals merely with the measurable characteristics of human beings, which are the least vital in influencing the social process and modifying human conduct. In view of our confused social thinking and of the ever increasing interest in social service in India, Asoka's record as a social servant and his method of dealing with social problems deserve our serious consideration.

A Spiritual Rebirth

Young Asoka inherited an empire which extended from Afghanistan in the north to Mysore in the south. As a warrior prince, he was naturally ambitious to make his great empire still greater by territorial conquest. He therefore, waged war on the Kaligas and subjugated them at great loss of life and intense suffering to the combatants. The cruel and gruesome consequences of the war, which Asoka recounts in one of his Edicts with much feeling, touched the depths of his sensitive soul and wrought a revolution in his life (R. E. XIII.) This war to subdue the Kalingas subdued, in fact, his own heart, humbled him in spirit, and ended his passion for conquest by the sword. While the World War to end war ended merely in a pleasant talk about preventing future wars, the Kalinga War was for Asoka the end of all war, although he was not free from provocations to war from the unsubdued peoples of the neighbouring territories.

The conquest of Kalinga meant in reality the conquest of himself, a spiritual rebirth—a personal regeneration which developed the potencies of his soul and revolutionized his outlook on life. This spiritual experience reflected itself in Asoka's personal habits and in his public policy and administration. Most of the time-honoured customs and institutions of the royal household were now abolished as being contradictory to the principles of right living, and others more in consonance therewith were introduced. The royal tours of pleasure accompanied by "hunting and other similar amusements", in which Asoka indulged for nine years of his reign, were now replaced by what he called 'pious tours' to promote the social and spiritual welfare of his subjects. (R.E.VIII). And Non-Violence—the principle of observing and enforcing peace not only between man and man, but also between man and every sentient creature—became the law of his new life. To him now the glory and fame of an emperor was the establishment of an empire on the basis, not of violence but of universal peace and love, resisting on Right rather than Might. His lust for territorial expansion was sublimated into a passion for transforming men's ways of thinking and living.

Humanitarian Propaganda

Having himself undergone such a remarkable conversion in his own way of looking at himself and his fellow-men, Asoka endeavoured as far as possible to effect such a beneficent change of mind in others. To bring this about in his people, he kept his lofty ideals and conduct constantly before their eyes. Realising later the importance of this way of life to human welfare and happiness, he tried to make it a national possession. To this end, he frequently sent out his royal proclamations and moral exhortations to them. (P E. VII.) In the course of his moral propaganda, it occurred to him that he should so publish his instructions and messages as to make them permanently available to his subjects. (R. E. V and VI).) Thus it came to pass that Edicts were inscribed on rock and pillar, which act has made it possible even for us today to learn the message of Asoka.

He was, however, not content merely with sending out these mute messages and exhortations. He was all the time contriving new devices for improving the social and spiritual life of his people. He devised, for instance, his 'pious tours', a method of establishing personal contacts with his subjects. While these tours made it possible for him to preach to them and hold conferences with them, they enabled him also to find out for himself not only the real physical and spiritual needs of his people but also their social problems. Asoka observed that they were given to much travelling in the interest of business as well as for the purpose of visiting the sacred places of pilgrimage scattered all over the entire area of this vast country, and that they were put to great hardships and inconveniences owing to the excessive heat of the Indian summer. To make the conditions of travel more favourable, Asoka planted mango groves and banyan trees along the roads to give shade, and built rest houses for shelter; dug wells and erected watering places here and there for the comfort of both man and beast. (P. E. VII.)

For the purpose of recreation, different communities were in the habit of holding 'Samajas'. In these festive gatherings, objectionable practices, such as animal fights, drinking and gambling, were freely indulged in. Since ill-advised recreation is an important factor in personal and social disorganisation, Asoka abolished them and instituted in their place instructive and inspiring shows. With the help of these, Asoka sought to present religious and moral plays in the belief that his people, by witnessing them, might try to be like gods in their life and habits. (R. E. iv and M. R. E. i.) There were other social evils, some of which were intimately connected with the practice of religion. The observance of worthless ceremonies, not uncommon to the Brahminical religion of the time, involved unwise expenditure of money; more than that, they led the celebrants to forget the fundamentals, the real essence of religion. Therefore, Asoka induced them in various ways to give up such practices, and to pay more attention to things of abiding value. (R. E. ix.)

Religious Tolerance

Further, he found that emphasis on non-essentials often led to religious conflicts. In a country where religion is a basic institution, religous intolerance and antagonism are destructive of group values; they tend to bring about social disintegration, by giving rise to persecution, strife and hatred. Asoka, therefore, took pains to inculcate in every way possible the spirit of accommodation and good will towards all faiths, by urging the various sects not to remain self-contained but to exert themselves to a sympathetic understanding of each other's doctrines. Such knowledge he maintained, would promote harmony and social cohesion. (R. E. xii.) Further, he taught them to believe that the greatness of a sect did not depend so much upon the external support or reverence it commanded or on its numerical strength, as upon its inner essence, its vital principles. Since every sect contained some truth, the attempt of the seeker after truth should be to discover the common spiritual principles of living taught by them all. Even to-day useless religious rituals are driving our already poverty-stricken people deeper and deeper into debt and misery, and communal conflicts are destroying our social solidarity, but our administrators believe in observing what they call "religious neutrality". Emperor Asoka, however, really loved his subjects as his own children and considered no measure too severe to eradicate evil practices, both religious and social, in order to promote their welfare and happiness. Besides, by devoting his undivided attention to the welfare of all communities, and sects, and honouring them all alike, Asoka inspired others to accept the value of his ma'. Apart from being practical, precepts. (R. E. vi.)

Since the diverse peoples committed to his care, were on different levels of cultural development, Asoka took pains to devise a system of social morals—wide in its scope and Catholic in its outlook—which might be imposed upon all his subjects irrespective of their personal faith and belief. (P. E. ii; R. E. xii and xiii.) It is this system he speaks of as 'Dhar-Asoka's Dharma contained many sound doctrines and philosophical ideas. On the practical side, it included the following virtues: Kindness, liberality, truthfulness, inner and outer purity, gentleness, saintliness, moderation in spending and saving, self-control, gratitude, firm devotion, and attachment to morality. His Dharma was, as a matter of fact, another name for the moral or virtuous life, based on the fundamental principles common to all religions. It was not in any sense sectarian but really cosmopolitan and hence capable of universal acceptance and application. It contained basic rules of conduct essential for harmonious relationships and individual betterment. Asoka probably for the first time in history laid the foundation of a universal religion, in order to crystallize a right attitude in the followers of all faiths.

Social Welfare

To enforce his social legislation, or regulation by Dharma, he ordered his ministers and city magistrates to undertake, like himself, "pious tours". He required them to go in turn every five years not only to attend their own official business but also to inculcate Dharma. (R. E. iii.) By virtue of their vested authority, they were free to enforce law to prevent anti-social conduct, and build socially desirable attitudes in his subjects. They were also free to bestow favours on adult dependents and others in need of help. Further they were instructed to acquaint themselves with the causes of happiness and misery, and to admonish those who followed immoral ways to

(Continued on page 51)

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Books & Their Writers

Guide To American Studies

GUIDE TO AMERICAN STUDIES, by R. C. Malhotra, published by Ram Lal Suri and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore.

Mr. Malhotra, who was himself in the United States of America closely connected with educational institutions there for a number of years, has brought out this volume giving an accurate account of the American educational system and facilities afforded in the educational institutions there. In view of the large number of Indian as well as foreign students going to American Colleges year after year, it is essential that they should know of conditions of life and the facilities available in American institutions which the book describes.

S. R. K.

Handbook Of Essays

HANDBOOK OF ESSAYS, published by Careers, Moheni Road, Lahore.

This is a collection of some essays from the Indian Civil Service Examinations during the past few years and is meant for free distribution to the purchasers of "Modern Essays" by B. P. L. Bedi and Mrs. Freda Bedi, published by Careers, Moheni Road, Lahore.

Some Gujerati Books

MA BAPONA PRASHNO, by Gijubhai, published by the Vasant Bal Shikshan Prachar, Bhavnagar, price As. 8.

Fifty-two questions asked by parents to Mr. Gijubhai, the juvenile educational expert, have been set down here together with replies. The questions range over various subjects, trifling as well as serious, such as how to make a child eat less of mangoes and how to break in him the habit of telling lies. The replies are very instructive, entertaining and practical too. We wish these had a grouping of the questions in accordance with the subjects to which they relate.

KUMAR SATYARTHA PRAKASH, by Vallabhdas Ratan Sinh Mehta, Bombay, price As. 12.

"Satyartha Prakash" is a well-known book written by the founder of the Arya Samaj, the late Swami Dayanand Saraswati. It treats of many subjects from conduct of life to dissertations on various religions prevalent in India. As it is, the book cannot be understood by children of tender age. Mr. Mehta has, therefore, in order to make them understand the principles set out in it, extracted them in short and presented them in as simple Gujarati as possible in the circumstances. It is a praiseworthy attempt but we are very doubtful as to whether his object would be fulfilled. The subject is so difficult.

SAMYAVAD AND SARVODAYA, by Narhari D. Parikh, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price As. 6.

This is an original composition on the subject of Marxism and the principles embodied in books like Ruskin's "UNTO THIS LAST." The writer has tried his best to simplify these technical matters, but generally those who are interested in them know English and they naturally turn to English to get light on the subject and not to Gujarati. That is why such books do not become popular. The summary is excellently made all the same and it should rank as a valuable manual.

Twelve books published by the Gujarat Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad during 1935 have been received by this office. They are:—

(1) GRANTHA AND GRANTHAKAR, vol. VI by Hiralal T. Parekh, price Re. 1. One of the most useful publications of the Society, the present volume and its five predecessors are bound to prove of abiding value. Besides being a *repertoire* of short biographies of literary men and women, deceased and alive, each volume contains articles and contributions bearing on varied subjects such as the art of printing and research in old Gujarati Mss. and documents. These volumes set a standard of genuine worth and work which others would do well to follow.

(2) ARVACHIN GUJARATNUN REKHADARSHAN (A.D. 1801 to 1857) by Hiralal T. Parekh, price Re. 1. Outlines of Modern Gujarat from A.D. 1801-1857 is another valuable work from the pen of Mr. Hiralal. He modestly calls it "outlines" but it is really a striking picture of the conditions obtaining both in the spheres of education and literature as well in matters social, political and domestic, during the half a century when Gujarat was just setting her foot on the threshhold of modern times. This is only an introductory volume, and furnishes the background to the picture which is still to be filled in. We have every hope that it would prove a fine and true picture.

(3) Shrimad Bhagwat, sections 1 and 2 by K. K. Shastri, Mangrol, price Re. 1. Shrimad Bhagwat has attracted many poets in old Gujarat. Ratneshwar is one of the many who has versified it. Mr. K. K. Shastri is a keen student of old Gujarat and the preface and introduction that he has written for this volume testify to the suitability of his choice as an editor by the Society. We congratulate him on his first-rate contribution.

(4) HINDUSTAN NO ITIHAS, UTTARARDHA, by C. B. Purani, price Re. 1. This is the concluding part of Mr. Purani's well-rendered translation of Vincent Smith's "History of Ancient India." He has not blindly translated it but has been at pains to point out mistakes in Smith's work (see P. 6 preface).

(5) DHARMA ANE SAMAJ, by the late Sir Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, Price Re. 1. This is the second volume of essays written by the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth as well as his contributions, written and oral, relating to religion and society. They are both thoughtful and thought-provoking.

(6) MIRAT-E-AHMADI, vol. II part III by Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri price Re. 1. MIRAT-E-AHMADI is a history in Persian of later Gujarat Mahomedan period. It has been translated into Gujarati. This is the third part. The next one when published would complete the second volume.

(7) BHOWGOLIK KATHA KOSHA D. P. Derasari, price As. 12. Naval Lal Dey's work has furnished material for this Kosha which contains so far as the present part is concerned, words used in old mediaeval literature of mythology. It is a useful publication.

(8) VAHAN NI PARIBHASHA by H. R. Mankad of Jodia (Cutch) price As. 8. Nautical and Marine terms have till now not been collected and published with notes and examination in Gujarati. Mr. Mankad has been at considerable pains at collecting them and illustrating them by charts and pictures of ships and their parts. As a pioneer work it deserves the warmest welcome.

(9) GUJARAT NI VANASPATIO, by Vaidya Bapalal Gadbaddas. Price As. 4. Vaidya Bapalal is fully qualified to write on and describe the plants of Gujarat from a layman's as well as medical man's point of view. The book gives the reader very valuable information on the use of the plants as drugs.

(10) KELNO BAGICHO, by Maganlal Gajjar of Surat, price As. 4. Those interested in plantations of plaintain fruit will find this little book very useful.

(11) GUJARAT SAHITYA MAN SONNET, by S. G. Betai, price As. 4. A well written out essay on Sonnet in Gujarati literature with illustrations.

(12) ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934 OF THE GUJARAT VERNACULAR SOCIETY.

Marathi Short Stories

ZOOLUM (Marathi) by Madhavrao K. Bagal, published by Professor Dasram Book Depot, Kolhapur, price As. 12.

This small book contains a collection of eighteen short stories contributed by Mr. Bagal from time to time to various periodicals. In most of the stories, the author effectively puts before the readers various forms of social tyrannies which have taken deep roots in several Hindu families in this country, very often with most disastrous and shocking results. The style of the writer is simple and the stories provide ample food for social workers.

S. R. K.

Hand-book Of Proof Correcting

HANDBOOK OF PROOF CORRECTING, by M. C. Mohan, Published by Careers, Moheni Road, Lahore, price Re. 1.

This is the second, revised and enlarged edition of the book containing very useful and detailed information on the subject of proof correcting. In view of the rapid increase of printing presses in this country in recent years, a book that provides practically all that is desired, should prove of immense use to those for whom it is primarily meant.

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VENKATESWARA S. V., Professor of History, Madras.

WADIA A. R., Professor of Philosophy, Mysore.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Intellectual Orthodoxy Is Obstinate—India Entirely "Oriental" In The Western Way—The Kindergarten Nation—Menaka Secures Olympiad Recognition For Indian Dancing—Manipuri And Dalcroze—Garba And Swedish Drill—Disintegration Of Dance Forms—Literary Morbidities—Unintelligent Partisanship—Serenading Amateurs Turn Overnight As Dance Artistes—Irresponsible And Uninformed Opinion—Art Problems Of National Reconstruction—Not Play For Politicians On A Holiday—Art Demands Of New World In The Making.

The recognition and appreciation which Menaka secured at the Olympiad for Indian dancing is more than a personally noteworthy achievement. The Olympiad tribute to Indian dancing is the logical outcome of the outlook and methods of national reconstruction in dancing which Menaka courageously followed. It is, in the best sense of the term, hard-earned. When Menaka, nearly a decade ago, began to enlist national interest and support in dancing, she had to crusade not only against the prevalent obvious social prejudices but also against the more obstinate intellectual faith that had refined orthodox religiosity in art as the fashionable cult of the "advanced." The fashion which originated with what has been pompously boomed as the "renaissance of Indian art" crystalised in "revived" easel paintings the leading tenets of Havellism, essentially academic and blindly retrospective. Architecture, sculpture, music and even dancing were treated and measured with the same literary rhetoric that had discovered transcendental "mystic" values in the stencilled reproduction of Rajput and Mughal "miniatures."

"Oriental" In The Western Way

The intellectual pastime became so easy and so profitable, the formula of "mystic" mantras of "revival" so standardised that knowledge of the specific aspects, form, medium, technique, meaning or value of art was not only at a discount it was actually discouraged. It is even now sought to be actively discouraged by vested interests in India guided or rather dictated to by their "friends" abroad. India was so completely "Oriental" in the Western way, so passively submissive to what her "friends" out in the West thought to be the right and the proper way to become and remain "Oriental" that the "renaissance" of Indian "miniature" painting was immediately hailed in Europe and America as a token of its irreplaceable and "unique" civilization and culture.

The Kindergarten Nation

The paradox was an irony. Nothing was "authentic" or "Indian" or art if it was not certified as such by the cloistered coteries of the "Oriental" savants in Western lands. For intellectuals whose national ardour did not reach beyond rhetoric essays, academic aversions and enthusiasms, neither the paradox nor the irony had form, existence or meaning. The passive submission to the "Oriental" flattery manufactured in the West was for their kindergarten minds "international" recognition.

"Oriental" Nuisance To Creative Artists

For creative artists, for those whose minds and thoughts were occupied in building up a congenial environment for creative enterprises, this literary gramophoning of the "Oriental" tunes set from the West became a positive nuisance and obstacle. Art ceased to be looked at, understood, valued or interpreted in terms of art. If the atrocities "revived" in architecture, painting, sculpture, dancing or artcrafts could be given a literary flavour, a soft, almost effeminate romantic or a "mystic attitude it was not only superfluous but sinful "materialism" to speak or understand or discuss architecture as the art of building, dancing as the art of movement, sculpture as the art of modelled planes or surfaces, painting as the art of significant colour and forms or the artcrafts as the purposive combination designs materials and use.

The recognition and appreciation which Menaka secured at the Olympaid for Indian dancing is more than a personally noteworthy achievement.

Pathetic Exhibitions Of Intellectuals

That is the reason and the only reason why we have had during the last decade or so the pathetic exhibitions of the versatile intellectuals who emerge overnight as gifted pioneer artists and change their poetic talents to painting playwrighting or dancing as easily and as indifferently as they change their coats or costumes. Menaka disturbed this atmosphere of versatile emptiness, of literary romancing and aping of the 'Oriental" manufactured and patterned in the West. Menaka made dancing necessary even for Indian dancing. It was not enough to write or rhapsodize about it.

The Poetry Of Movement, Not Of Words

The poetry of movement was different from the poetry of words or verse-making. It was not enough to be "educated," to belong to a family or to a bungalow drawing room to stage appearance as an interpreter of Indian dancing.. The dictionary of gestures, the lantern-slide "poetic" poses, the flat, wooden conception of the miniature painter, the mixture of Manipuri and Dalcroze, of Garba, Manipuri and Swedish drill, of "Oriental" costumes and "Nautch" conceptions borrowed wholesale from the West all passed muster hitherto as Indian dancing not seldom elevated as "classic". The disintegration of the Garba as a socially distinct art form, its unintelligent imitation of the effeminate decadence of Manipuri modes, the blind antithesis of Kathak and Kathakali traditions as the only "classic" forms, the girl-guide 'Bratachari" agitation are all suggestive of the literary obsessions which still separate appreciation of dancing from the fundamentals of that art.

Literary Obsessions And Whims

One has only to recall some of the recent dancing incidents in the city to realise the fact that the ignorant ardour of the intellectuals who screened their vision with partisan slogans for Menaka or Udaya Shankar has not by any chance abated. And, although the good effects of their achievement have in some measure reached some of the educational institutions in the city, the appreciation of dancing as one of the most distinguished of the nation's artistic heritage is twisted to suit literary whims or worse distorted to irresponsible expression of opinion and convenient individualism.

Literary Morbidities

The "classic" dancing one sees in Indian films, the "arty" poses of serenading amateurs or shall one say, educated "revolutionaries" or of painstaking mechanics diligently copying the complications of rhythmic exercises in the pious belief that the exhibition would be the highest form of art inaccessible to the average leave more than ample scope for work in art education. It should survive and challenge the generation fed and fostered on a diet of superlative sentiment, puja of the past and literary morbidities.

National Significance Of Olympiad

The Olympiad recognition of Indian dancing secured by Menaka is thus a departure from the abstract romancing of the art "revival" super-imposed from the West. And, it is surely suggestive of the many directions in which Indian dancing requires the earnest attention of those pledged to build up the nation's art and cultural resources and future. The new world in the making requires from India a civilization and culture different from that represented by the export of philosophising "cultural ambassadors," "Oriental" and proselytising "swamis" and child "progigies" whose achievements evoked for India the now notorious retort uncourteous from Hitler.

Art Not For Politicians On A Holiday.

Sense of proportion, intellectual sanity, informed and responsible opinion and judgment as well as appreciation are as essential in national reconstruction in art as in any other form of national reconstruction. Art is not the pastime for the politician on a holiday, the last refuge of the aspiring poetaster or the convenient pretext for the elegant attitudes of the "society" girl.

Art Problems Of National Reconstruction.

Menaka's Olympiad contest has placed before us specific problems of national reconstruction of the dance. It should be unnecessary that the younger generation that is emerging on the nation's art horizon should suffer the handicaps and fight the obstacles which Menaka had to fight. There should be nation-wide facilities of instruction in dancing, of the requisite resources of orchestral music, of costume designing, of trained guidance in choreography, of modern stage craft and above all of the congenial atmosphere of informed responsive art.

A NEW APPROACH TO DRAVIDIAN PROBLEM

High Antiquity Of Kanarese Language

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. S. B. Joshi is a Kanarese scholar engaged in historical research. He has already produced two or three historical works in Kanarese, "Kannada Moolasthana" and "Moola Maharashtra". His field of research is confined to the history of the major part of Dravidian people residing on the north of the Kaveri and to the forms which their language assumed under the influence of the Aryans and their language. The present work "A New Approach to the Dravidian problem" or "The History of the "Kannadigas from the time of the Rigveda." is a continuation of the research in the same field in the remote past and as such stands on same ground as the two previous works, "Kannada Moolasthana" and "Moola Maharastra."

"A New Approach To Dravidian Problem" traces the origin of the Kannadigas to the Yadavs, Turvashas, Shivas, Vishannas and Pattis, and the Kannada language to the language of these tribes, after it had branched away from the main Dravidian language and had began to assume a dialectic form under the influence of the Aryan language at the time of the Rigveda.

KANNADA HATTIKARAS

The Kannada Hattikars (nomadic Dravidian tribes) such as Kurabas, Gouligas, Turukars, Dhanagars, Nekars, Palligars, Pattigars and Salis and Oareans (In Orissa), have the following common characteristics, traditions and legends, which are peculiar to themselves:—

(1) They claim to be the Kshatriyas and descendants specially of the Lunar and other royal families.

(2) They worship the trees (mara), mountains and the deities presiding over them; the Kurabas and Dhanagars, Pattigars and Hattigars worship the mountain in the form of Mallayya Beerappa Banashankari, Yallamma Chandala Parameshwari.

(3) They are very fond of dogs.

(4) There are some Kurabas who profess to belong to Halumat. There is also one community called Ande (Hande) Kurab.

(5) These people are characterised by (a) open mindedness, (b) rash irritable nature, (c) freedom from fraud and deceit, (d) fondness for wrestling and single combat, and (e), black complexion.

(6) All these people, nay even all Kannadigas including the Brahmins, observe the national festival of the Kannadigas, namely Mahanoumi, in which the worship of cattle figures most, a festival of the Hattikar nomadic tribe.

The most illustrious Kannada kings of historical times, such as Shalivahan mentioned in Tamil literature of 200 B.C., and later on the Chaluky Kings of Badami 400 A.D. (who produced a great Kannada Emperor for India), the Kurabas and Gangas of Kanwayanagotra, had pre-eminently possessed the common characteristics of Hattikars mentioned above. The Satavanas or Satakarnis, who were also Kannada Hattikars, ruled gloriously over Southern India—Kuntala country, another and ancient name of Karnatak, which spread once from the Narbada to Tungabhadra. In "Karna-Manjari" it is mentioned that Vidarbha means Kuntala (Karnatak). Sten Konov has proved that Kuntala (Karnataka) once extended from Narbada to Tungabhadra. The Shakti-Sangam-Mantra supports the same view and adds that Kuntala (Karnataka) extended up to Dwarka.

ANTIQUITY OF KANARESE

The antiquity of Kannada language is unquestionable. A Kannada sentence occurs in a Greek drama of about 200 B.C. From very ancient times, find in Tamil literature that Kannada Hattikara Kings were hated as thieves—"Kalavar"—, which points to the fact that Kannadigas were ancient people and that they were quite distant and separate from Tamils even in ancient times.

We may conclude that these Hattikaras who have such an ancient and glorious history and tradition—spreading from the Narbada to Tungabhadra, and later on to the Kaveri—comprised one race (nation?) residing in a particular place and speaking a particular language in the remote past, probably in the transition period between the pastoral stage of human civilization and the stage in which man newly learnt the art of cultivation of small gardens—:pattis' or 'Hattis' meaning 'a small garden'. At that time they were really Hattikaras or Pattikaras (nomadic tribes) because, they possessed 'pattis' or 'hattis.'

YADAVAS OF MAHABHARATA AND OTHER TRIBES?

Now, the question arises, who were the ancestors of these Kannada Hattikars who were hated by Tamilians as 'thieves' at the time of the Mahabharata and where did they live? Undoubtedly, these Kannada Hattikaras were not emigrants. They could be identified with Yadavas, consisting of Andhakas, Vrishinis and other tribes residing in the neighbourhood of Mathura and Dwarka, as the ethnological and sociological evidences bear out.

The Yadavas and other tribes had all the above mentioned characteristics of Kannada Hattikaras. They were the worshippers of cows and mountains, e.g., Govardhana. They were not much respected by pure Aryan tribes. Neither were they hated. It seems that they were Aryanised and their position was like the position of converts. In Balaram all the characteristics of a Kurab are to be seen pre-eminently. He was rash and irritable by nature. He was fond of wrestling and single combat. He was Halayudha. So far as Krishna was concerned, he was black in complexion.

The Yadavas belonged to the race of the Moon. They were certainly of Halumat, like the Kurabs of modern times.

The Andhakas corresponded to Ande (Hande Kurab) and 'Ande' is probably a corruption of 'Andhaka'? Georgraphically, Kuntala (Karnataka) extended up to Dwaraka and it consequently follows that the tribes that resided near the round about Dwaraka must have been Kannada Yadavas and it was these tribes that ruled the kingdom round about Dwaraka.

YADUS AND TURVASAS OF RIGVEDA

Now, who were the ancestors of the Hattikaras at the time of Rigveda and where did they live? In Rigveda we find the Yadus and Turvasas, probably living in the neighbourhood of Parushni, Gomati and Chandrabhaga (the modern Chinab). These tribes might have been non-Aryans. These Yadus, Turvasas Pattis and Shivas and Vishanins, accompanied by Dasa Shambara, fought against Sudas, an Aryan chief, on the bank of Parushni. Vashistha, the priest of Sudas, requests Indra to destroy Yadus and Turvasas and help Sudas. It is probable that these tribes could not hold their own against the Aryans and become subdued first and then Aryanised, because later on in Rigveda, Kanva figures as the family-priest of the Yadus and Turvasas and requests Indra again to help them. It is the custom among the Kshatriyas to adopt the Gotras of the Purohits. The tribes might have done the same. In this connection it is very significant to remember that Hattikara Kings, e.g., Gangas, were of Kanwa Gotra, which proves that the Gangas were the direct descendents of the Yadus and Turvasas.

These Yadus, and Turvasas and other tribes were the ancestors of Kannadigas and their dialect was the mother of Kannada language.

We shall now sum up the evidence:

(1) The Yadus and Turvasas and other tribes possessed all the characteristics of modern Hattikaras mentioned above. Cattle was their wealth (c.f.) 'Turvasa'—those who got cattle as their wealth.) They were worshippers of trees (c.f.) Yadus—Jadus-Jada—worshippers of trees.) They were worshippers of Shiva (c.f. Shivas—worshippers of Shiva.) These tribes were intimately connected with the Chandrabhaga river (modern Chinab) and probably they originated and thrived on the banks of the Chandrabhaga. This might be the germ of the later developed conception of the Yadavas having been born of the Moon race, at the time of the Mahabharata.

(a) "Yadu" was the name of a tribe in Rigveda. Can Yadu' not be :Jadu', a Kannada word (Yada, Jhadus, Jada, Maraha, tree) pronounced by the Aryans as 'Yadu'. 'Yadus' means "worshippers of trees." The connection of the Hattikaras with trees is well known.

(b) Turvasa is another tribe mentioned in Rigveda. 'Turvasa' is a compound word—Turu is clearly a Kannada word and it means 'cow.' This Kannada word might have been compounded with a Sanskrit word when these Turvasas were converted to Aryanism. Turvasas were those who had cattle as their wealth.

(c) Shivas is a tribe in Rigveda. They were obviously worshippers of Shiva, a Dravidian god. (c.f. modern Mallayya Berappa, etc.)

(d) Chandra—moon—a Kannada word? In 'Chandramas'—a compound word—both 'Chandra' and 'mas' mean one and the same thing, i.e. moon. Prof. Rajwade is of opinion that 'Chandra' and 'ma' signifying the same object, belonged to two different Aryan tribes and were compounded when these two tribes were merged into one. Is it not equally possible that one tribe was Dravidian and the other Aryan, and that they were merged into one? If Dravidian, it must be Yadus and Turvasas. Besides, the word 'Chandra' is not an Aryan word. It can be easily derived from the Kannada root shin (shin, shen, chin—good or bright; Chandra—that which is bright). It must be a word used by the Yadus and Turvasas, whose connection with the river Chandrabhaga is well known.

(e) Shinivali—crescent moon, which is the same as 'Chandrabhaga'—is a Dravidian deity incorporated into the Rigveda after the merging of the non-Aryan tribes such as Yadus and Turvasas, into the Arya tribe. Shinivali or Chandrabhaga a female aspect of the moon, became Laxmi, born from the milky ocean and sister of Chandra—a conception in the Bhagavat religion, of the Yadavas (cf. the modern Chandala Parameshwari Balashankari, etc.)

(f) Pani was a cattle-stealing tribe hostile to Aryans. The word 'pani' corresponds to the modern Kannada 'Hani' (Hanebara, a section of Hattikaras in modern Karnataka).

(g) Pata—cloth—is not an Aryan word. Pata is commodity, i.e. cloth purchased from 'pattis' or residing place of Pattikaras or Hattikaras (c.f. the cloth from Manchester and Japan is called 'Manchestery' and 'Japany' respectively) It is clear that Yadus and Turvasas had a dialect—the mother of Kannada language—which influenced the Vedic language very much with the result that the Kannada language contains more Sanskrit words than any other language such as Tamil and Telegu.

The ancient Kannada Hattikaras have left their impress on the names of the rivers—such as Parushni, Gomati, Chandrabhaga and in the forms of names of towns or villages such as Gouhati in Bengal.

The modern Kannada Hattikaras are thus probably the descendants of the Yadus and Turvasas and other tribes of Rigveda and the Yadavas and other tribes of Mahabharata and the Kannada language originated from the dialect spoken by these Yadus and Turvasas.

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By CAPTAIN A. O. POLLRAR, (who won the V. C. in 1917 when a subaltern with the Honourable Artillery Company, and also gained the M. C. and bar and the D. C. C.)

There is no doubt that women possess more courage than men. They may shriek at the sight of a mouse, shiver during a thunderstorm, or shrink from a herd of cows, but when it comes to a real emergency they are rarely found wanting.

Men may take the lead in the spectacular forms of bravery where brute strength is a necessity, but when it is a question of patience or endurance, the weaker sex are in a class by themselves, for which mere males can seldom qualify.

A famous but now old-fashioned ballad asserts that "Men must work and women must weep." The sentiment is not entirely compatible with present-day conditions, but it is still true in the sense in which it was written. The song relates to men actively employed in a dangerous vocations while their womenfolk have to wait quietly at home until their return.

HEROIC WIVES.

Which is the harder part? To have a job of work to do occupying every nerve and muscle in one's body, leaving no time for hesitation or thought, or to wait in uncomplaining suspense hour after hour, not knowing what is taking place?

I assert emphatically that few men can stand the strain of passive, fearful inactivity, like their heroic wives and mothers.

War offers many opportunities for men to show their bravery. But the brunt of it falls on the women. That applies to every war and kind of warfare in the history of mankind.

Single combat between two ancient Britons armed with stone clubs meant that a woman was to become a widow, a mother was to lose her son, or a maiden would be deprived of her prospects. The men had no time to be afraid; the women had to rise above their fears and accept whatever decision Fate made for them.

SMILING AND WAITING.

In the last war mothers, sweethearts and wives had no choice but to sit and smile and wait. Perhaps in the morning papers they would see headlines announcing a deep "scrap". Immediately the thought would fly to their minds, "I wonder—" "Was my man in it?"

Pride for his achievements struggled with fear for his safety. Two or three days would often pass before the question was answered three days spent on the rack.

Yet very few signs of the torture they went through were ever exposed to their heroes home on leave. Then they were all smiles, snatching a few hours of happiness whilst they might. When the all too short reunion was over they might be saying good-bye for the last time.

And if it proved to be so? If the dreaded telegram or letter arrived to say there would be no more homecoming—what had they in front of them?

A pension? Yes. But no pension, however large, can buy back the man a woman has selected to complete her life. Yes. It is the woman on whom the axe of war descends. No wonder they don't want another one .....

Now how do men generally behave when their womenfolk 'do' go into action? How many men would like to endure the torment and agony, mental and physical, which women stoically undergo in increasing the population?

Men have to do the waiting then. How do they comport themselves? I venture to suggest that in many instances paterfamilias is inclined to lose his head. He paces up and down in a frenzy of apprehension. He gets in the way and swears and breaks things in clumsy endeavours to help.

Many are the other instances I could quote of feminine superiority in endurance, but any man wants more let him ask his wife or some lady friend.

HOLDING THE FORT.

The Victoria Cross is given for acts of "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the face of the enemy." It is eligible to members of either sex attached to His Majesty's Forces, even though they be civilians.

But deeds of heroism are performed daily requiring the quality of valour which merits the decoration. And the main difference between the acts performed by men and women is that woman's work is not as a rule conspicuous.

It does, however, requires a remarkably high degree of moral courage, performed in the face of those fearsome enemies—Want, Dread, Suspense and Anxiety.

Month by month we read of the figures in unemployment. To some those figures mean little. For thousands of homes they would mean ruin but for the fortitude with which the women face the future.

Then a man loses his job, or becomes concerned in an industrial dispute like that in Lancashire, it is always on the woman that the burden falls. Often she becomes bread-winner as well as home-maker; always hers is the job to hold the family fort. Yes, such women as these earn the V.C. too. Wonderful women, they are. There's many a man—down in the depths—who has been saved from suicide by his wife.

In ordinary everyday life women are far braver than men. Often, behind those gay little window curtains, you will find womanly heroism such as many would never dream of. Men sometimes rise to heights of heroism, or recklessness, but those women, who through life keep a smiling face to the world when all the time they are fighting Fate—they are life's real heroes.

WHAT SHE WANTS.

"For men must work and women must weep." No, that is not strictly accurate. I have seen men weep in war and in peace, and I have seen women who work until they drop from exhaustion.

To many a brave little woman, silent heroines of the home, would I give the V.C.

She receives no medal, and I am quite sure she does not want one. She would only give it to the baby to keep it quiet. All she wants is an occasional smile from chance to air her grievances with her man and an occasional a neighbour.

God bless her!

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

Noted Chinese Woman Scientist

Dr. Tao Comes To London To Carry On Important Investigation

China's official delegate to the International Congress for Microbiology, recently held in London, was a distinguished and interesting woman, Dr. S. M. Tao, the technical director of the preparation of vaccines and sera at the National Health Administration's laboratories in Peking.

Women have taken an important part in the development of modern medicine in China, but Dr. Tao is the first medical woman to be sent as delegate to such an important scientific conference.

The Spinning-Wheel is the badge of the "Wida"—or Women's Industrial Development Association of the Irish Free State. The Wida recently announced prizes for the smartest Irish linen evening frocks, and for historical tableaux, shewing events in Irish history, or scenes in Irish life, "which may be accompanied by a poem, song or dance."

When a "Manchester Guardian" representative met her she had been attending a meeting of the section of the congress that is dealing with bacteria and fungi in relation to disease in man, animals, and plants, but she said she wished she could be in several places at once; there were so many people she wanted to hear.

BUBONIC PLAGUE EPIDEMIC

Dr. Tao is the grand-daughter of a former governor of two Chinese provinces and is said to be an excellent administrator. A scholarship took her from a college in Nanking to the United States, where she spent six years and was awarded two fellowships. She had two years at the Michigan University's Medical School and two years at the John's Hopkins University School for Hygiene. Then for two years she held the post of senior bacteriologist in the University of Michigan. When she went back to China she was appointed Professor of Bacteriology and Parasitology at the Women's Medical College in Shanghai. After two years there she was appointed to her present position. Now she has set out on a tour of investigation that will take her to many research centres in Europe, Canada, the United States, and Japan before she returns to China in the spring.

Dr. Tao explained that the institution in Peking where the vaccines are prepared to-day is the outcome of the bubonic plague epidemic in the early part of the century, when the National Epidemic Bureau was set up to make the vaccines and sera needed to cope with the trouble. Now, as part of the National Health Administration, which has its headquarters in Nanking, it does the work common to such laboratories in other countries. She could mention no disease that was peculiar to China.

STUDIES IN ENGLAND

This is Dr. Tao's first visit to England. She intends to spend two months here making special studies, first at the National Institute for Medical Research and then at the Lister Institute for Preventive Medicine work that will leave her little leisure. She is seeing as much of London as she can this week, and hopes to visit all the museums, including, of course, the Victoria and Albert, with its Chinese collection. It is to be hoped she will have time to meet some of the many people who would like to have that opportunity.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO WORK

Matters More Than Vote, Mme. Brunschwig Tells Women's Congress

Woman's right to work is more important than her right to vote, Mme. Cecile Brunschwig, French Under-Secretary of the State for Education, told the congress of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women at Paris on July 27.

"Feminism is not a struggle, but intelligent co-operation between the sexes," she said. "A wise policy is a union of men and women in the professional fields."

The Under-Secretary's speech followed an address of welcome by Pierre Vienot, French Foreign Under-Secretary, who paid tribute to Premier Blum for including three women in his People's Front Government. Vienot was the only male attending the congress.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the federation and a prominent New York attorney, outlined the aims of the organization in an address closing the session.

"The central purpose of this organization is to protect and to promote the economic and professional interest of business and professional women and to secure united action by them," she said.

DIVORCES FALLLING OFF IN RUSSIA

The Soviet reports that divorces have fallen off 90 per cent. since its law taxing heavily those who wish to break marital ties became effective.

For the first 20 days of July 215 divorces were granted in Moscow compared to 2,214 for a similar period in June. The new law, curtailing formerly simple divorce procedure, became effective late in June.

Explorer's Wife Leads Lonely Life

Lady Wilkins Has Been In Husband's Company Only 3 Months In 7 Years!

Lady Wilkins, the wife of Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Arctic explorer, has been married to him for seven years, out of which she has seen him for just three months. This ought to be a comfort to the wives of night watchmen and milkmen.

Lady Wilkins figures that if she and Sir Hubert continue this wedded bliss for twenty-eight years they will have spent one entire year of married life together. Sir Hubert recently steamed away on his exploration motor ship towards Norway and thence to the Arctic, where he will find nothing but snow and ice.

While her husband is away, Lady Wilkins spends her time worrying about him, reading books and sending him daily wireless messages. He replies, tartly sometimes, and so they argue by wireless. Lady Wilkins admits they will probably keep this up for the next ten years because Sir Hubert wants to keep on exploring for that length of time.

Before Lady Wilkins married Sir Hubert, she was an actress and was wedded to the well-known explorer shortly after he received his knighthood. Under her maiden name of Suzanne Bennett she appeared before her marriage in "High Low", "Shanghai Gesture" and "The Dancing Girl".

She lives in an all-white apartment on Park avenue, New York City, coloured that way possibly because it reminds her of the frozen lands her husband roams. Next year she vows she's going with him as cook on his Antarctic-bound submarine.

"It will be mainly a business of opening cans", said Lady Wilkins, "but I'll do that with style. I shall also sing on the way and tell funny stories."

MARRIED WOMEN'S NATIONALITY

Sir John Simon's Reply Disappoints Women Of Great Britain

The Women's Freedom League has received a letter from the Home Office informing it that its petition on the subject of the nationality of women has been laid before the King, but that the Secretary of State was unable to advise the King to issue any commands in the matter.

The Women's Freedom League has replied that it is keenly disappointed at the attitude taken by the Government in regard to this subject, more especially when it is remembered that in 1931 the delegate from the United Kingdom in the Assembly of the League of Nations declared its policy to be that "the British Government considers it right that all disabilities of married women in matters of nationality should be removed, and that so far as nationality is concerned a married woman should be in the same position as a man—married or unmarried—or any single woman."

The letter goes on to say: "We fail to understand why the British Government has departed from its declared policy of 1931, and we urge the Government to bring in and pass into law without delay a measure which will give to British women an independent right to their own nationality, a right which ought not to be taken from them automatically by the mere fact of their marriage with an alien."

"SPARE MY LOVE LETTERS"

Mrs. Doyle's Plea To Burglar

Judit Allen (Mrs. Jack Doyle) is appealing to an unknown burglar who rifled her home last month to return her husband's love letters.

"Keep the jewels, but please give me back those letters," says her notice in the newspapers.

The burglary took place just before Mrs. Doyle left her Irish boxer husband, against whom she has filed divorce proceedings.

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Rural Reconstruction In Nazi-Land

Education Of German Farmers' Wives

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In Germany as elsewhere in the world, Women who live on farms in the country are more shut off from the influences of the outer world than anyone else, and this makes them reluctant to experiment with anything new. National Socialist Germany lays great store on the work of these women, and considerable care is now being taken that the wives of independent farmers and their young daughters should be properly trained for the work which awaits them.

This attitude is novel in many respects, because the people of the country command a different position to-day than they did a few years ago. To-day it is no longer an accepted fact that young girls on leaving school at 14 should join in the ordinary work of their parents' farm, where extra hands are always welcome, and rely solely on the training of their mothers in all farm and household duties. This has been the accepted tradition for generations but times change, and young girls now-a-days need a more efficient training and a wider scope.

Special Courses For Girls

To this end special courses for girls at the Farm Management Schools have been organised during the quiet winter season from October till February.

Attendence is voluntary, but it is necessary for the newly introduced "Farm House Work Examinations". Girls entering for this examination must have worked not only on their own farms but spent a year at another farm and attended the classes of the agricultural schools. This diploma is essential for women who themselves want to train young people or take up office in some capacity in the Reich Agricultural Organisation. The underlying principle is that all young girls shall have an opportunity of widening their views and ideas through contact with others outside the somewhat restricted environment of the home farm, where old-fashioned methods which have been passed on for generations often persist though they are no longer practical or sensible.

Normally this examination is pased when the girls are about 18 to 21 years of age. At the present time there are 700 such agricultural training schools in Germany, each of which has a girls' class of about 25—30. This accounts for the majority of all daughters of farmers and land-owners, and last year a number of young farm workers of both sexes attended these winter classes.

Revival Of Handspinning And Weaving

The girls learn everything connected with the house—cooking, and baking, sewing, mending and dress-making, on practical lines so that what they have learnt will be of real use to them in the management of a small farm. Recently, weaving has been included in the time-table. Handspinning and weaving which had become almost extinct is being revived again.

The course also includes lessons and practice in the care of poultry etc., gardening, dairy work and milking (which is nearly always done by women in Germany) as well as child welfare, hygiene and first-aid in case of accidents, all of which is simply and well taught in keeping with the practical needs of future wives of farmers.

A large part of the time-table is devoted to history, culture, etc. Folk songs and old folk dances which are becoming popular again are taught, and the girls are shown how to organise parties at home. The old custom of holding the annual festivals in the country which had died down, has come into favour again. Many of the girls first heard of these country festivals at the farm schools. Another part of the programme is dedicated to the history of the farming population, national socialist agricultural legislation, etc.

A good deal is asked of these country girls, but if the scheme is a success and it has every appearance of being one—it means that the women of the country districts hitherto shut off from the cultural life of the nation, will partake in all matters of public interest.

A Class At Work

I spoke to a young teacher of one of these girls' classes in a tiny village in Silesia. These young teachers carry a lot of responsibility and have to work very hard. Not only must they look after their own pupils, but they are there to give information and advise to farmers' wives in the surrounding district which may comprise about 150 villages. A thorough training, lasting six years, fits them for this often difficult profession.

The young teacher I spoke to seemed very satisfied as to the results of her work, and she was friendly and cheerful inspite of the hard work which she had to do alone with the help of one younger teacher. Most of thees schools are boarding schools with a few day pupils, so that the girls are together in their free time as well. Games and sport, which are new to many a girl from the country, play an important part, and the evenings are spent often with the young male pupils and their teachers, singing songs and talking. This life of comradeship is one of the greatest benefits which these schools can bestow on young girls who often live on lonely farms miles from anywhere and lack friends of their own age.

Very Little Expense

The whole scheme is run at very little expense. Uupils pay only ten marks a month and bring some food from home. I was astonished at the simpleness of the school itself. In summer most of the teachers act as agricultural advisers. The teacher told me that her work in that capacity used to be very unsatisfactory, because it was too much for any single person to pay regular visits to several hundred farms. The new system of "Farm Women Experts" has made the work of the adviser easier and at the same time more satisfactory. Each village has its own 'expert' whose duty is to give advice to all other farmers' wives in her circuit. These experts are called together regularly to report on their experiences and receive further instructions. Certain specially suitable farms are chosen as headquarters for this purpose, and after a few years these become model advisory farms.

This system of training for farm women was only introduced a year and half ago, and naturally it still has a number of difficulties to overcome, but results have already been encouraging and steady progress is being made.

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Muslim Women In Present-Day Europe

Revival Of Islamic Ideal Of Equality And Co-operation Of Sexes Produces A New Type Of Womanhood

(By OMAR ROLF EHRENFELS)

Along the newly built asphalt boulevard, joining the old city of Tirana with the aerodrome stand modern buildings, ministries and antique mosques, adorned with woodcarvings which are painted in the typical national manner of Albania.

Alongside of the American motor-cars on the parking-place for taxis, presses the crowd of Albanian peasants in their black and white national dress, transporting their goods on the backs of patient greyish donkeys. Just beneath the Hotel Continental remains a white space of unutilised ground. Opposite stands the big club of the officers of the Royal Army of Albania. Next to this is a new mosque constructed in the so-called "German style" of practical simplicity. Near this twentieth century mosque lies an old villa amid luxurious rose-gardens, overshadowed by slim cypresses, which still seem to hear in their dreams the whispering of bygone days, when the "beys" and pashas of the Turkish Sultan ruled this country and possessed this little palace. Their ladies never dared to undertake even a carriage-ride to the then small mountain market-town Tirana, without veiling themselves thoroughly in sober black dress.

Our Young Hostess

Now the growing town-life of Tirana, the capital of modern Albania, has already swallowed the exclusive loneliness of the villa; and the daughter of the house, a sixteen-year old girl, attends the adjacent modern college "Nena Bretnesha" or "Mother of the King." She had invited us to come to her parents' home after our visit to the college.

She seems in outward appearance by no means different from any other good-looking European college-girl. She wears the same simple tailored dress as does my wife, and belongs, like so many Albanians, to the same racial type as do we ourselves.

The Albanian population, two-thirds of which belong to the Muslim religion, speaks a Satem-type of Indo-European language as do the Aryans and did the Greeks and Illyrians of yore. They thus prove an even older relationship to the original bearers of European civilisation than our Teutonic or Roman ancestors. But the medium of our conversation is neither Greek nor Illyro-Albanian dialect, but the 'lingua franca' of the world's intelligentsia—i.e., English.

"Within two years I shall be ready,' explains our new Muslim girl-friend. "I am the best of my class in pedagogy and I also belong to our college's champion base-ball team. As soon as I have finished college I plan to attend either the university of Rome, of Vienna or of Paris. I have not yet determined which. After that I shall start my work as a teacher in a village school."

The Old And The New

A shade of humorous doubt is reflected in my wife's face as she looks into the sunburnt girl's vivid steel-grey eyes. With the sensibility of Orientals our young friend seems to have understood our unspoken doubts and points to an awkward group on the road:

"Married life need not prevent us from working for public health and welfare. So much can be done nowadays toward rebuilding the nation by means of co-operation of the sexes!"

The group, which had meanwhile passed by, consisted of an elderly woman, wrapped in folds of thick black cloth from top to toe, looking just as the average European believed the "Mohammedan woman" to look before the war. (Full veiling has since been prohibited by law). The two daughters of this completely covered mother wore handsome outdoor dresses of the simple and tasteful type of "Paris-spring-fashion," one of them carrying a leatherbag, probably filled with books, both marching sturdily along, carrying the mother with them unconsciously, and making her seem extremely incongruous, "Our generation has to make up for what our mothers and grandmothers have neglected to do," repeats our college-girl, now inviting us to enter the gateway to the beautiful gardens of her parents' home, and then continuing:

"Just imagine that my mother was one of the first women in this country, who learned a foreign European language, besides Turkish. To-day English is compulsory in our colleges and tomorrow we hope to be able to introduce it into the village schools which will be built as soon as we are ready to become useful teachers; we girls of the present generation."

An Agreeable Surprise

It was with this hopeful remark that our young hostess led us into the house, which was furnished in a simple, tasteful manner, blending oriental carpets with modern line of low couches and simply shaped furniture. This was an unexpected and agreeable surprise after so many tastelessly overloaded saloons, in half oriental and half 'Victorian' in style, so characteristic of the majority of oriental indoor-furnishing, which we had seen in our tour in the near East. Most Western observers of such Muslim girls, characteristic of the young generation of three millions of Europeans, believe that Islam is to them of even less importance than the Christian dogmas are for the materialistic type of a Middle-Europeans.

Such beliefs are based on fundamentally false conceptions and have done much harm to both Europeans and Orientals. The more modern traffic, modern economic relations and modern world-literature relations are intensified, the more intensely is this done. I believe, therefore, that what the diligent little college-girl expressed as her personal conviction, but what in reality was the outcome of a whole generation's more or less uniform way of thought and the result of its education, is of general interest and should be more fully discussed.

The Gifts Of Islam

She well realised that Islam was the first monotheistic religion to give mental as well as full practical civil rights to the woman and to encourage them to educate themselves to the same high degree as the man. That original Islam gives women the same right as men is even more significant. The acceptance of the husband's name was also not customary until Christian influence made it so. Women were thus formerly allowed to preserve symbolically their personal integrity. Whereas European books of law did not acknowledge women's ability to dispose of their own property independently until a few decades ago, the Islamic law already gave women this right to full extent fourteen hundred years ago. The literary and cultural history of France, Austria, England and Germany proves clearly that it was originally due to Arabic influence from Spain, that the minnesong-period of the early Middle Ages started the cultural rise of Europe. It was the model of Muslim-Arabic poetry. Muslim-Arabic veneration of women, and Muslim-Arabic science in Spain that also gave rise to the cultural refinement of Europe's womanhood, which once was more depressed than that of the East to-day. Even outwardly fashions; the knightly custom of kissing a lady's hand as a form of greeting, was originally introduced into Europe from Arabic Spain. Later on, this fashion, along with so many others became absolutely unknown in the East, which passed through a period of cultural decay which also lowered women's position to a great extent.

Our Muslim girl-friend declared with fervour that it was not due to the religion of Islam that Muslim women led a downtrodden life during the last five centuries, but only to the misconceptions of men and women who scarcely deserved to be called "Muslims"!

So it seems to be not mere accident but the consequence of a necessary evolution, when we find, that the position of women in modern Turkey is at present better than in any other European country except Russia. From this point of view it also seems quite natural that the world's conference of women last year, held in Istambul, met with great success.

It is in the same way significant, that the European countries under Islamic rule, like Turkey and Albania, led by the spirit of justice for both the sexes, first introduced equal rights. On the other hand, the Muslim minorities who live under Christian governments in Europe follow only hesitatingly. This shows clearly, that the impulse for improvement of the Muslim women's position really was originated by the Muslim centres themselves and not borrowed from the Christian European school of thought.

Muslims Of Jugoslavia

The Christian kingdom of Jugoslavia yields a good example for the above-mentioned statement. 1,600,000 Muslims live there. The cultural and educational rise of this minority attained considerable proportions after the War. Female education is spread far more than a few years ago. A native Muslim woman has for instance a good reputation on the European musical stage as an opera-singer. Yet it is a fact that the veiling-system among these Jugoslavian Muslim girls is far better preserved at present than among the Muslim girls of the independent countries under Muslim governments, such as Turkey and Albania. This fact holds good to a certain extent even with regard to Egypt, outside Europe, where the girls of the educated classes are to be seen quite freely, swimming in modern bathing-suits, at the sea-side, and where the peasant-women too enjoy approximately the same freedom as European Christian peasant-women. Even the women in the deserts of Sa'udi Arabia enjoy a relatively high degree of nomadic freedom. So we find the downtrodden, veiled "Mohammedan woman," as we found her depicted in our school books of prewar time, only in those countries of the near East, which are under foreign Christian rule, such as Syria, Tripolitania, Algeria or Morocco.

The geographical configuration of the area of Muslim women's freedom gives us an interesting lesson. The centres of regeneration, as stated above, are to be found only in the centres of typical Muslim culture of the twentieth century. Here it is that the period of a sleep of 500 years was stopped, and that a new type of modern Muslim women's cultural

(Continued on page 43)

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

(Continued from page 8)

JOAD ON PHILOSPHY

GUIDE TO PHILOSOPHY by C. E. M. Joad. Pp. 502, Gollancz, London, 1936, 6 Sh.

Philosophy is an exceedingly difficult subject and Mr. Joad must be congratulated on this able book in which he expounds it so lucidly. The book is written with the idea of making "any reader of a normally sound intelligence who possessed no previous acquaintance with philosophy" understand something of this elusive but very interesting subject. Being intended for the intelligent layman, it is written in very simple language, with very few technical terms and footnotes. It provides a general survey of the main field of philosophy, introducing the chief problems that philosophers discuss, giving illustrations of their methods.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the theory of knowledge, known in philosophy as Epistomology. What sort of knowledge do we have of the external world? Can the faculty of reasoning give us an insight into knowledge and so on? The second part is entitled Critical Metaphysics, in which the author deals with commonsense conceptions of substance, change, mechanism, purpose and cause. In the last and longest part of the book, entitled Constructive Metaphysics, the author has outlined some of the answers supplied by the great philosophers such as Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Hegel and Bergson, with a general criticism of their ideas and methods.

The remarkable features of the book are lucidity of expression and methodical arrangement which only an author of the calibre of C. M. Joad could attain.

There is a useful bibliography at the end.

S. A. F.

TRAGEDY AND COMEDY OF DICTATORSHIP

Two New Novels Expose The Reality Behind Fascism And Nazism

DAYS OF CONTEMPT, By Andre Malraux (Translated by Haakon Chevalier) Victor Gollancz Ltd., London. Price 6s.

CHOOSE A BRIGHT MORNING, By Hillel Bernstein, Victor Gollancz Ltd., London. Price

Here are two novels, both eminently readable, which may be classed as fiction with a purpose. The aim of Monsieur Malraux as well as Mr. Bernstein is the same—to expose the reality behind Fascism and Nazism—but their methods of approach are wholly different. The one employs a virile and powerful pen to paint the horror of Nazi persecution, while the other depends upon his gift of satire to expose the ridiculous anomalies of dictatorships.

NAZI PERSECUTION.

"Days of Contempt" can hardly be called a novel from the orthodox standards. The author introduces a German Communist who has been imprisoned by the Nazis and the major portion of the small book describes his thoughts and emotions in his cell of torture and, later on, in a concentration camp. It is in giving that impression of a brave soul within a tortured body that the author reveals his skill. He gives us a cross-section of the prisoner's mind—his hopes and fears, fond memories and thoughts of despair, dreams and hallucinations. The book is dedicated to "The German Comrades who were anxious for me to make known what they had suffered and what they had upheld" and is, based, on actual facts that may have come within the author's observation.

....AND SEE A HERO

"Choose A Bright Morning" provides a large panorama than the dark cell of the "Days Of Contempt." Moreover Mr. Bernstein prefers to use the sharp weapon of satire rather than em-

"Winsatz, The Hero": From the jacket design of "Choose a Bright Morning." (American Edition).

ploy the more serious method of the Frenchmen. He invents a country, Bidlo, and gives it a dictator, Winsatz. To this country comes Keets Wilber, American millionaire, full of admiration for the Hero. He had even got a statue of the Hero specially sculptured in Paris and shipped to Bidlo. How the Yankee attains the high position of the Hero's personal friend and confidante, how his Hero Worship leads him to a concentration camp and how the final disillusionment arrives dramatically form but a few incidents in this most entertaining novel which exposes, better than many voluminous treatises, the basic absurdity and the inherent dangers of dictatorship. The "Hero" is a fictitious character, no doubt, and Bidlo may not be discernible on the map. But those who read this book will easily recognise their "originals."

K. A. A.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

The "Aryan Path", the well-known Theosophical journal published in Bombay, is committed to bring about a healthy fusion of Eastern and Western Cultures through a symposium conducted by leading minds of international repute along such subjects as philosophy, religion, sociology, science, literature, etc. The problems such as political, social or individual, are tackled by analysing the basic cause of the trouble rather than by superficially considering only the effects on the surface. And, as such, the remedies suggested are based upon the age-old truths to be found in the writings of ancient sages and philosophers of all lands and climes.

The journal treats in its columns of subjects relating to various fields of human endeavour, of vital interest equally to Christians and "Heathens," Jews and "Gentiles," Brahmins and "Mlechchas," Muslims and "Infidels," Zoroastrians and "Dravidians"—and the "Noble Path" it would like everyone to tread is the path on which men and women of all castes creeds and races can meet in unison, while preserving their individual qualities and abilities. It is the Path of Brotherhood, not that of one race or nation, but of universal Brotherhood of Man. The appeal of the journal is thus, universal, for it spreads the message of good-will and universal peace and harmonious rapproachement of all nations on a common foundation of true culture, art and philosophy. A bare recital of the principal contents of the September issue of the journal will suffice to bear out this statement. Mr. James Truslow Adams, the well-known historian of U.S.A. deals with the present crisis in civilisation, while Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, writes on "Emperor Asoka as a Social Worker." Mr. J. W. N. Sullivan writes on "Superphysical Phenomena," and Mr Claude Houghton on "Reincarnation", while Messrs. Leslie J. Belton and Bertram Pickard deal with the problem of World Unity.

INDIAN STATES AND TARIFFS

CUSTOMS AND TARIFFS. (With special reference to the maritime States of India). By K. Thanu Pillai, B.A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Travancore State Trivandrum. Price Rupees 2/.

This book, containing five chapters, is part of a large work in twentyfour chapters which still remain in manuscript for reasons that, the author tells us, "do not require disclosure here." As an administrative officer of the excise-cum-customs department of Travancore. Mr. Pillai has had practical experience of the working of customs tariffs and he has discussed this in the light of his knowledge of the theory and practice as well as the history of fiscal systems, ancient and modern, Eastern and Western. The book contains a good deal of information which the curious reader will find interestting. Particularly the account of the customs systems of various countries and references to authors who have dealt with the subject at various times, will be found instructive.

Combining scientific exposition, historical narrative, description of technique and critical estimation, the chapters appear like a jumble and, in places, suffer from a lack of precision in statement. The language and the style of writing could also have been better. The author's attempt at distinguishing public and private expenditure may be cited as an example. We are told that the former is a compulsory liability while the latter is an optional outlay. Both theoretically and practically, this is an inaccurate and inadequate statement. All the same, as stated above, the information supplied by the author, throughout the whole book, is extremely valuable, and particularly that relating to the fiscal position of Travancore "vis a vis" the British Government and the complex and difficult problems which have arisen in connection therewith. Indian States, it is well-known, have their grievances in respect of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Paramount Power, in respect of the fiscal arrangements that have been made with them by the latter, and Mr. Pillai has attempted to argue the Travancore case in the concluding part of his book. He deplores the disabilities to which that State is subjected by the Interportal Convention and says:—"The adoption by Travancore of British Indian tariff and the State's obligation to follow the tariff changes in British India have deprived the State of its Tariff autonomy which in its turn has hindered any large-scale industrial programme. The ill effects of the Interportal Trade Convention stand in need of very early redress. Similarly the customs alliance which the new Cochin Harbour scheme has brought into being is also a matter deserving serious study at the hands of public authorities and publicists of Travancore". Prof. Adarkar of the Benares Hindu University has contributed a critical foreword to the book.

V. G. K.

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Last Defences Of Irun Battered Down

Insurgents Claim Victory In Bilbao

But New Govt. Declares Its Determination To Put Down Rebellion At All Costs

MADRID September 5.

Senor Indalecio Prieto has issued a statement declaring that the Government is determined to speed up triumph over the rebellion and liberate Spain from all imperialistic domination. He added that Government has resolved to maintain the integrity of the national teritory at all costs.—Reuter.

LAST DEFENCES BATTERED DOWN

HENDAYE, Sept. 5.

Insurgents have recaptured the Irun bridge-head following the gallant defence of 200 militiamen. The Red and Gold Flag of Spain is now floating over the Spanish Frontier Post at the end of the bridge.

Tanks and armoured cars carrying machine-guns battered down the last defences in Irun whereafter a column of legionaries and Carlists marched through the centre of the town. A majority of the Militia have taken refuge in France.—Reuter.

CLAIM OF SUCCESS IN BILBAO

CORUNNA, Sept. 5.

Insurgent radio station claims to have routed Government reinforcements from Bilbao for San Sebastian. Loyalists have lost 46 killed and over 100 wounded.—Reuter.

GOVT. FORCES WITHDRAWN FROM MAJORCA

BARCELONA, Sept. 5.

A Catalan Government communique states that at the orders of the Spanish Government the loyalist expeditionary force has withdrawn from Majorca and re-embarked without loss of life. It was previously understood that the Madrid Government was not in favour of the Majorca expedition.—Reuter.

WAY OPEN TO ADVANCE ON SAN SEBASTIAN

HENDAYE, Sept. 5.

Thirteen Government defenders were killed in the final clean up of Irun, the fall of which leaves the way open for the insurgents to advance on San Sebastian at the same time cutting off Government supplies from Barcelona.

The insurgents celebrated their victory with songs and dances and repeated shouts of "Vivae Spagna Arribe Espagna," while amid the smoking ruins of the town little red and gold flags are fastened on the blackened walls of houses. When newspaper correspondents were permitted to cross the bridge they were greeted with the Fascist Salute from General Mola's soldiers.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE FATE OF IRUN

HENDAYE, Sept. 5.

A surprising development occurred at dawn. Two hundred youthful militiamen from Fuentarrabia seized the Irun bridgehead, which had been abandoned with the object of protecting the railway to permit of passage of several trains of ammunition which arrived from Barcelona. Militiamen were accompanied by a lorry-load of munitions.

Immediately a furious battle began. The morning's bid was followed by troubled night, wherein a number of houses in Irun were destroyed by dynamite and many were ablaze while the munitions depot exploded. The morning light revealed that Irun has been almost completely destroyed.

Three special trains left Hendaye for Barcelona last night, carrying 2,000 refugees comprising of militiamen, women and children.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day being Parsi New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

BENGAL PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

CALCUTTA, September 5.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held to-night, Mr. Sarat Bose presiding, the Bengal Provincial Parliamentary Committee formed on July 29 last was reconstituted with 100 members including 34 members of the B.P.C.C. Executive and 66 others.

Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Suresh Majumdar were unanimously elected President and Secretary respectively of the newly-formed Committee.—United Press.

JAMNALAL II SUES NAGPUR EDITOR

WARDHAGANJ, September 5.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has filed a criminal complaint under Section 500, I.P.C. against Ramchandra Balaji Naokar, Editor of "Sawadan," Nagpur Marathi weekly as he published a highly defamatory article under heading "Akshar Purush Bachraj and Co." in the issue of the paper of July 7. Messrs. Badkas and Karandikar are counsel for complainant.

It is understood that other complaints are likely to be filed for defamation against some other papers.—United Press.

Stop Press News On Page 40

PRICE FOR PEACE MUST BE PAID

Tagore's Message To World Congress

SHANTINIKETAN, Sept. 5.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has released the following message in connection with the International Peace Congress:—

"If peace is to be anything more than mere absence of war, it must be founded on strength of the just and not on weariness of the weak.

"Groan of peace in Abyssinia is no less ghastly than the howl of war in Spain.

"If then we are to strive for that true peace in which satisfaction of one people is not built on frustration of another then average peace loving citizen of successful nations of to-day must extricate himself from the obvious anomaly of wishing for peace whilst sharing in the spoils of war which exposes his wish to the charge of mere pretence.

"He must not let himself be bribed on promise of prosperity and honour and call it patriotism.

"We cannot have peace until we deserve it by paying its full price which is that the strong must cease to be greedy and the weak must learn to be bold."—United Press.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year To Our Parsi Readers

GANDHIJI FEELS STRONGER

Having Plenty Of Rest

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 5.

Mr. Mahadev Desai wires:—

Gandhiji has had no fever for the two days, i.e. ever since his admission to hospital.

He is feeling stronger to-day and is having plenty of rest and sleep.—United Press.

For Entry Coupon of our Rs. 10,000 "OBJECTS" COMPETITION

See Page 29

In The Home Of The Dragons

An American Scientist's Utterly Fantastic Adventures With Dragon Lizards, Giant Cobras And Monster Clams In

In Komodo— Impossible Island

Look-Out For Sensational Story Which Will Appear In Sunday "Chronicle" Exclusively Commencing On Sunday Next (Sept. 13)

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:— "Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

44. MEDICAL.

Zat-Pat-Ruz—Only reliable remedy for every skin disease and burns. Sold everywhere. Pravin Pharmacy, Malad, Bombay. (6761)

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (R6746).

56. EDUCATIONAL

"Desai's Coaching Classes" for Senior Cambridge, Matriculation, and University Examinations at Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6883).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Reply written before your eyes, by invisible Spirit. Send Rs. 2 per question, Ishwarprasad Joshi, 88, Ratan House, Bombay, 4. (6843).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Strawberry Runners: Red Alpine and Royal Sovereign varieties Rs. 5 per 100. Book your order now. Sutton and Sons Ltd., 13|D Russell Street. Calcutta.

Rock Plants for the Plains: We have just published a list of Rock Plant Seeds suitable for the Plains. Would you like a copy? Sutton and Sons, Ltd., 13|D, Russell Street Calcutta.

Sutton's Carnations: Now is the time to sow seeds. Marguerite mixed Re. 1|2 and Re. 1|12 per packet. Vanguard mixed Re. 1|12 and Rs. 2|12 per packet. 13|D, Russell Street, Calcutta.

Sutton's 1936 Seed Catalogues are now available for free distribution. Special features include floral novelties and cheaper packets. Apply 13|D, Russell Street, Calcutta.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fodder Crops: Cuttings of Napier Grass and Guinea Grass, also seeds of Sudan Grass, Reana Luxurians (Teosinte), Lucerne, Berseem, Soya Beans and Agricultural Sunflower are now available from Sutton and Sons, Ltd., 13|D, Russell Street, Calcutta.

Dhoob Grass Seed, for the formation of lawns on the Plains. Prices and full instructions on application to Sutton and Sons Ltd., 13|D, Russell Street, Calcutta.

Worm Destroyer: Are your lawns being disfigured by worm casts? If so, Sutton's Worm Destroyer will speedily remove the cause of the trouble. Prices and full instructions on application to Sutton and Sons, Ltd., 13|D, Russell Street, Calcutta.

Chrysanthemum, Dhalia & Rose Catalogues: Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Ltd., announce that they have just published catalogues of Chrysanthemum plants, Dhalia bulbs and Rose grafts. The best new varieties are offered in these publications together with the old favourites.

Firebeacon Pansy—New Variety: We consider this to be the greatest advance in Pansies we have seen for a considerable time. The colour is best described as bright Wallflower-red with a touch of orange. Vigorous and free-flowering, per packet, Rs. 2-8. Sutton and Sons, Ltd., 13|D, Russell Street, Calcutta.

Sutton's Collections of Seeds specially selected for India. Fresh consignments have just arrived. 12 varieties Vegetables for Rs. 3|8; 13 varieties Flowers for Rs. 3|8; 25 varieties Vegetables for Rs. 7|8; 24 varieties Flowers for Rs. 7|8 Full details of contents on application to Sutton and Sons, Ltd., 13|D, Russell Street, Calcutta.

New Sweet Peas—Early Flowering —Suitable for the Plains: "Enchantment", rich golden cerise, heavily frilled, 15 seeds Re. 1|12, 30 seeds Rs. 2|8. "Shirley Temple" beautiful clear rose-pink, daintily frilled and fluted, 15 seeds Re. 1|12, 30 seeds Rs. 2|8. Sutton and Sons, Ltd., 13|D, Russell Street Calcutta.

Water Sprinklers: We are sole agents in India, Burma and Ceylon for Rain King Water Sprinklers. May we send you an illustrated list? Sutton and Sons, Ltd., 13|D, Russell Street, Calcutta.

POPE NOT ILL

His Holiness Will Hold Audiences As Usual

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 5.

Official quarters deny that the Pope is ill.

They state that His Holiness held the usual audience to-day and has not cancelled the audiences fixed for to-morrow.—Reuter.

An earlier cable from Rome stated:

The Pope has been advised to remain in bed for a few days owing to a slight attack of bronchial catarrah which is causing his medical advisers anxiety. The Pope has delegated the task of attending to church affairs to Vatican officials, and is staying at the Papal summer residence, Castle Gandolfo.

PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD FOR PRESIDENCY

Dr. Vad's Resolution Before Bombay Council

Dr. B. G. Vad proposes to move at the ensuing Poona session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the following resolutions which have been admitted by the Honourable the President:

This Council recommends to Government to establish a Board of Public Health for the Bombay Presidency with a view to find out ways and means for the purpose of—

(a) rendering medical relief to the rural as well as urban areas;

(b) Co-ordinating the efforts in this direction of the various official and non-official institutions and individuals;

(c) evolving preventive measures for the various endemic and epidemic diseases; and

(d) educating the public opinion regarding both health, sanitation and hygiene.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

This Council recommends to Government to establish a Board of Education for the Bombay Presidency with a view to find out ways and means for the purpose of—

(a) bringing primary, secondary, vocational and higher education in consonance with the present day needs of the Presidency;

(b) co-ordinating official and non official efforts in this direction: and

(c) suggesting useful and practical points to all those interested in the problem of education.

UNEMPLOYMENT INQUIRY.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to investigate into the causes and the extent of unemployment in this presidency, and to suggest ways and means for removing the same.

This Council recommends to Government to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code and the Rules made thereunder so that Government may, while maintaining their original rate of land revenue assessed according to the productivity of land, recover that amount as land revenue which is equal to the average market price of the produce of the land during the preceding year.

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August, 1936 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	75 540
Steel Ingots	72 407
Finished Steel	51 597

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Lecture on Microchemistry

Dr. J. B. NIEDERL, Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of New York, will deliver under the auspices of the Bombay University, a lecture on Quantitative Microanalysis on Monday, the 7th September, at 5 p.m. in the Physics Lecture Theatre of the Royal Institute of Science.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay,
4th September, 1936.

3884

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 'malva' of the masonry building and the 'Machinery', 'corrugated iron sheets', 'stores', etc., of the New Weaving and Trading Co., Ltd., Ajmer (in liquidation) will be sold by public Auction on 13th September, 1936, at the premises of the factory on Anasagar Ghati, Ajmer.

The 'Machinery' consists of Boiler, Steam Engine, Two Oil Engines, Looms, Winding Machines, Warping Machines, Sizing Machine. The Factory premises will be open for inspection to would-be purchasers from 10th to 12th September 1936 between the hours of 12 noon to 4 p.m.

Time of auction—9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The highest bid will be accepted.

The decision of the under-signed in all matters will be final and legally binding.

The acceptance of the final bid will be subject to the confirmation by the Additional District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

(Note:—The factory is under Mortgage with Rao Bahadur Bijai Singhji, Istimrardar of Masuda and will be sold free from the mortgage.)

B. D. KHANNA, B.A., LL.B.,
Official Liquidator of the
New Weaving and Trading Co.,
Ltd., Ajmer, (in liquidation).
Office:—At Hathi Bata Street,
Ajmer.

Ajmer,
Dated 3rd September 1936.

3862

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 3 Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date and time of birth. Catalogue free

HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

LAUREL
and
HARDY
in 90 mad merry moments
"BOHEMIAN GIRL"
A Metro-Goldwyn full length latest comedy at
PLAZA
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Monsoon ?

If one has refrained during the last few weeks from referring to the weather in those columns,—as the adage goes, weather is always news—it is simply because there was nothing to report. Monsoon is for more than a month now, a misnomer for the season. The meteorological conditions in the city have been approximately those of summer: all of us save the prize optimists and the super prudent, have long since discarded our mackintoshes. We do not even care to look at the sky while stirring out—it is always high and dry! The rainfall is now six inches below the average, and it is going lower still day by day. Often it has looked as if there was going to be a big burst, but the clouds have always proved elusive. Bombay, however, can scarcely be said to be at the mercy of the monsoon, as the rest of the country undoubtedly is, and as long as our water-supply lakes are full,—this year, they are already over-flowing for some days now—who cares if we have got a drought or a flood? Not your Bombay-man, who, of course, is not interested in sowing anything—except, maybe, his wild oats!

The Assembly

With the opening of the Legislative Assembly session on Monday, the political interest of the country has shifted to Simla, though this year, the proceedings of the Assembly will hardly monopolise our attention owing to the electioneering activities in the country. The Congress Party in the Assembly inflicted a severe defeat upon the Government on the very opening day, and would have repeated its success on the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Chetiar on Wednesday, had it not been for the official subterfuge; to protest against which the opposition members entered into a dignified walk-out.

Confidence In Mayor

Some excitement was evident at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation held on Monday owing to the fact that the meeting was specially convened to consider a vote of censure that was moved against the Mayor, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, for a certain ruling of his. The Corporation availed itself of the occasion to pass a vote of confidence in the chair. Bombay rightly prides itself upon her essentially cosmopolitan outlook, and our city fathers have always zealously guarded the city's reputation in this respect, as has been once again proved by this incident.

Tribute To Sir P. Kelly

The opening ceremony of the statue of Sir Patrick Kelly, a former Commissioner of Bombay City Police, which was done by the Mayor on Wednesday, was a noteworthy event. The statue was raised by public subscription, a fact which testifies to the esteem in which Sir Patrick was held. The Mayor paid a handsome tribute to Sir Patrick's work in this city and said that the memorial would be a source of inspiration to the police force. The statue stands just in front of the Police Commissioner's office, and no better location could have been found for it.

Safety First

In view of the increasing motor fatalities in the city, the speech delivered by Mr. Trollip of the Safety First Association before the Rotary Club on Tuesday, has attracted much attention. Mr. Trollip made an exhaustive analysis of the whole problem and observed that the solution of the traffic problem depended upon competent engineering revision, thorough education, and intelligent enforcement, and suggested the appointment of a small well-manned committee to consider the problem in all its bearings. Action, said the lecturer, was the only prayer that was answered, and he, therefore, made a fervent appeal for immediate action. It is gratifying to note in this connection that the Bombay police have already started a propaganda to educate the public in the Highway code. More than a hundred police constables are at present engaged in coaching the pedestrians to use the pavements only, to cross at particular points, etc.

World Peace Day

To-day will be observed as the World Peace Day in commemoration of the World Peace Conference which was held at Brussels on September 4, to record the unanimous verdict of all thinking people against "all wars of aggression, exploitation and annexation, and to pledge their united energies and endeavours to the establishments of World Peace on an enduring foundation of international equity and freedom." Almost all of the Indian leaders, needless to add, have expressed their sympathy for and extended their co-operation to the Conference, and the Peace Day celebrations will thus receive widespread public support in this city and elsewhere.

CONGRESS-LABOUR CANDIDATES

Appeal To B. P. C. C. For Nomination Of Nimbkar And Risbud For Elections

Prominent labour leaders of Bombay have addressed a letter to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Committee urging upon the committee the adoption of Coms. Nimbkar and Risbud as Congress candidates for the Assembly elections:

The letter reminds the Committee of a unanimous resolution of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee suggesting the names of Coms. R. S. Nimbkar and D. L. Risbud for being adopted as Congress candidates in the Bombay 'E' and 'F' Ward general constituency and the East Khandesh general constituency respectively and the fact that this resolution of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee was unanimously endorsed by the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay on the 17th and 18th of August, 1936.

The signatories urge upon the Committee on their own behalf as well as on behalf of the organisations they represent, the desirability and the advisability of accepting the recommendation then made.

Sure Of Success

The letter goes on to claim that the record of service of Messrs. Nimbkar and Risbud to the working class and the national movements will easily bear comparison with the record of service of any front rank Congress leader and continues:

"We are conscious of the fact that the main consideration which will guide your committee in the selection of candidates will be the chances of their success at polls. We make bold to say with the full sense of responsibility that our nominees Coms. Nimbkar and Risbud can easily satisfy that test.

"We feel confident that the chances of success at polls of our nominees are positively bright. If we had any doubts on the points let us assure you, we would not have suggested their names to you. 'E' and 'F' Wards of the Bombay City are prominently working class areas and about 60 per cent. of the voters in this constituency come from the working class.

"With the great influence and prestige amongst the Textile workers and the workers in other industries, with the support and sympathy of a large number of middle class voters, that he is sure to get and with the unanimous and solid backing of all the working class organisations in the city Com. Nimbkar has very bright chances of succeeding in the elections. The same can be said about Com. Risbud.

Joint Front

"But there is another and fundamentally most important consideration which we would like to press upon your attention. We would like to look at our suggestion from the larger objective of bringing the Congress and the working class movements nearer. A new orientation has set in both the movements and there is a keen desire evident in the country at large that the two movements should come nearer and from a Joint Front against Imperialism and its allies for the attainment of national independence. We feel that the acceptance of our suggested candidates will go a long way towards bringing about this much desired co-operation and Joint front between the two movements."

The winner of the Marathon-race, the Japanese Kitei Son.

Hitler greeting famous Swedish explorer Sven Hedin in Reich-Sport-Fields.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING IN SIND

It has been decided by the All-India Children's Association to hold the Third All-India Children's Gathering this year at Hyderabad (Sind) at the end of October or the beginning of November.

Parties of children under 12 years and boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can attend the Gathering under the guidance of some responsible ladies, gentlemen or teachers. Arrangements will also be made to visit Mohanjo-Daro, Sukkur Barrage and Karachi.

Further particulars may be had of the General Secretaries Dr. G. F. Lakhani, B.A., Ph.D., and Miss Anandi Devi Khemchand, B.A., Narayan Building, Hirabad Quarters, Hyderabad (Sind).

FOR DEFENCE OF WORLD CULTURE

India Co-operates With Peace Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, September 5.

It is understood the National Committee for World Peace Congress has been formed in India with representatives of all important provinces and includes such men as Dr. Suresh Bannerji, Dr. N. Sanyal from Bengal, Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya from Kanara, Professor K. T. Shah, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Gadgil from Bombay, Pundit Jawaharlal, Pundit G. B. Pant and Acharya Narendra Deva from the United Provinces, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Dr. Mahmud, Dr. Murali Manohar Prasad from Bihar and Mr. B. Das from Orissa.

India is represented on the World Committee by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Tagore, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee.

A stirring appeal is being made to solidarise the movement in India and build up a strong peace front in close co-operation with the world movement. It is stated that "the war of 1914-18 will pale into insignificance before the callous cruelty and hideous savagery and barbarity of the coming war. The darkness that descended upon humanity after the dissolution of the Roman Empire of the fifth century and vandalism which burned down and submerged the rich Greeco-Roman culture once again challenged threateningly and infinitely the richer culture of the twentieth century.

A telegram from the Government of India says that the City and Port of Madras have been declared free from cholera from September 2.

Civic Reception To Olympic Hockey Team

Sir J. Boman-Behram To Move For Sanction To Make Grant From Corporation Funds

Among the additional items which will be discussed this month in the Municipal Corporation is the resolution of Mr. G. G. Morarji that time is not yet ripe for the experiment of a silence zone for 24 hours.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram wants sanction of the Government for an expenditure of Rs. 300 being incurred by the Corporation for the civic reception of the Olympic Hockey Team.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji will move:—

That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Government Traffic Committee and the Commissioner of Police that the Corporation while appreciating the anxiety of these authorities to regulate the quick flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the City, are of opinion that the time is not yet ripe for the experiment of a silence zone for 24 hours proposed to be tried in a portion of the South of the City as such an experiment besides impeding smooth and clear flow of traffic will be a source of danger to pedestrians, especially at several crossings and in streets where there are no footways.

The same member will also move:—

"That on account of the heavy infant mortality and the prevalence of certain diseases among the citizens of Bombay due to preventible causes such as mal-nutrition, want of adequate supply of pure milk and its produce, this Corporation is of opinion that restriction on the slaughter of milk-giving animals and their progeny is absolutely necessary and that His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation so as to empower local bodies in the Presidency to frame rules regulating the slaughter of animals within their respective limits of jurisdiction".

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker will move:

That in view of the large practice carried on by quack oculists in the City which extends even to the holding of demonstrations on public streets in order to entrap passers-by, His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to take adequate steps to prevent such quacks from carrying on their practice which is very undesirable and very detrimental to the health of the ignorant people who avail themselves of such treatment.

Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, will move:—

That the Corporation do give a Civic Reception to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team on their return to India after having won the world championship in Hockey for the third time in succession and for having brought lustre to India's name all the world over and that the Mayor be requested to move Government to accord their sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 300 being incurred by the Corporation under Section 63(1) of the Municipal Act for the purpose.

TAKING AFTER HER MOTHER

Ex-Tennis Star's Daughter Scores Surprise Victory

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 4.

The Wightman Cup player, Mrs. Fabyan, was surprisingly defeated in the first round of the National Championship (2—6, 6—3, 6—4) by Miss Dorothy Bundy, 18-year-old daughter of the former May Sutton, who was Wimbledon Champion in 1905 and 1907.—Reuter.

SOLUTION OF MINORITY PROBLEM BY LEAGUE

Nasik Hindus Urge Leaders For Its Application

In the cource of an appeal made by the members of the Nasik District Hindu Mahasabha to the leaders and Nationals of Hindustan it is said:

The present agitation against the iniquity of the 'Communal Award' by the Hindus in Hindustan clearly indicates that, howsoever fondly the self appointed arbitrator of this so-called 'Award may hope for its perpetual existence, it has not come to stay-that it will not be allowed to stay. The injustice of the said Award is thrusting upon Hindusthan a solution of the minority problem popularly known here as communal problem different from the one conceived by the League of Nations, in creating communal electorates and granting special concessions to the minorities in matters of representation in legislatures etc, is patent on its face. We therefore, urge that the Hindu community should insist upon, setting aside the communal award in its entirety with its separate electorate etc. and the fullest application of the solution of the minority problem of the League of Nation to Hindusthan.

We must insist as Dr. Radhakumud Mukarjee has expressed in an inimitable manner that Hindusthan must set her own political clock by the world chronometer. Future of Hindusthan nation is hanging in the balance and a single false step would spell utter annihilation.

New Film Concern

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, (By Mail)

A new film producing concern, the Histrionic Art Radio Pictures Limited, has been floated with support from all over Rajputana It has established its registered office at Delhi and a Branch office at Jaipur. The authorised capital of the company is ten lacs.

Jaipur has had a heavy downpour in the last week. Cholera has completely subsided.

It is learnt from a reliable source that the State is shortly contemplating the construction of 'puca' roads in Jaipur city after the completion of the drainage work. It is further understood that the scheme of lighting the lanes and bylanes is also under consideration.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 5, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akkar 19, 1355
Parsi: Farvandin 1, 1306
Hightide: 3-00; 14-56
Lowtide: 8-44; 21-05
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

Pateti: Parsi New Year Day.
World Peace Congress Day Celebrations.
"Onam" celebrations, Muzaffarabad Hall, 4 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Monday September 7.

Public meeting in honour of late Dr. Sunderland at Congress House at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.
Bombay Medical Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall Benham Hall Lane Girgaum.

MOOLKY PORT COMMITTEE

The above Committee will meet at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Karnatic National Physical Culture League, Agakhan Building; Fort.

PAREL INHABITANTS' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The 17th Annual General Meeting of the Members of the above society will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the premises of the Parel Education Society's office, Abdulla Building. No. 2 Parel.

MAHAVIRA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of Mahavira Students' Union Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver the Presidential address to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the lecture-hall of Shri Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye, on "The Attitude of Bhagwat-Puran Towards Lord Buddha", in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

'C' WARD D.C.C.

A special meeting of the managing council of the Bhuleshvar District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi Road.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P M.

Also
LATEST NEWS!
Free List Suspended

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"It's Love Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dancing Pirate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Show Boat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Bullets or Ballots" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The King Steps Out" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jahanara" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Gayabi-Sitara" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Faoladi Mukha" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Zelgfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"A Girl from Lahore" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.

KURAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuran Society a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings" every Sunday including to-day in the premises of the Anjuman-i-Islam

LATE DR. SUNDERLAND

Public Meeting At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to pass a resolution of condolence regarding the death of Dr. J. T. Sunderland, the great American friend of India and author of the famous book 'India in Bondage'. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Ismailia Students' Education Society Miss Kapila Khandvala will deliver a lecture on "the Status of Women in the Indian Society" on Monday (to-morrow 7th) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Society at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road Bombay, 9.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Thana Catholic Association will be "At Home" to Khan Bahadur Shiek Yakub Wazir Mohamed, Collector of Thana, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Thana Town Hall, to bid him farewell on his impending transfer to Bijapur.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

A Special General Meeting of the Bombay Students' Bortherhood will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Bhagini Samaj Bal Mandir, Mantri House, Kennedy Bridge,—Opposite the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

BOMBAY BULLION TRADE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Bullion Trade Improvement Committee a general meeting of the bullion merchants and shroffs will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Kalbadevi Road to consider the question of the compromise arrived at between the committee and the Bullion Exchange and on the letter received from the Bullion Exchange in that connection.

Syt. Sahani in "The Girl From Lahore," which started yesterday at the Novelty (Metro.).

"FILMS MUST SERVE NATION"

Srimati Sarojini Opens Metro's First Picture "Girl From Lahore"

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu performed the opening ceremony of Metro Movietone's first picture "The Girl From Lahore" or "Matvali Jogan" on Saturday afternoon at the Novelty Cinema before a crowded and distinguished audience.

Shrimati Sarojini in a brief and pointed speech observed that she would have, if she could, avoided the ceremony. But she was one of those who regard the Indian films as one of the powerful instruments of national service. She felt thus her duty to spare whatever little time she could for the function.

She congratulated the Metro Movietone, the owners of the theatre and the organisers of the function and requested to remember that they had their obligations towards the nation. Along with the entertainment they rightly provided they had also to keep the objectives of national service before their eyes.

"The Girl from Lahore" is a melodrama and deals with the romance in Bombay of a girl from the North. It is good entertainment.

The Novelty projected also a topical of the U. P. Floods by Vishnu Cinetone.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

To-day's Public Meeting

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall under the Presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to observe the Peace Day and extend the sympathy of the people of Bombay with the ideals of the World Peace Congress.

Among the Speakers will be: Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Messrs. Indulal Yajnik, S. V. Parulekar, J. Bukhari, K. T. Chandy and others.

BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in the Office of the Union at Ferguson Road to consider the following subjects: 1 Bombay Tenants' Conference, 2 Review of work done in the last quarter.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Building of Character" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers, at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Executive Committee Meeting

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Party's Office.

PROSPECTS OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver two lectures on the Prospects of Provincial Autonomy, (1) as conditioned by the provisions of the new constitution, and (2) as conditioned by the attitude of parties, at the Servants of India Society at 9 a.m. on each Sunday beginning from to-day (Sept. 6). The lectures are open to public.

BOMBAY COPPER AND BRASS COMMISSION AGENTS ASSOCIATION

An address to Seth Gulamally Samsuddin Tambawala, (Proprietor of Messrs. M. Gulamally Abdulhusein and Co.,) is to be presented under the presidentship of Seth Harkishan Mehra at Punjabi's Dharmashala near Ban-Ganga Walkeshwar at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION (REGD.)

There will be a lecture in Konkani by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki on "Konkani Proverbs, Lullabies and Songs" to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Mr. H. Shanker Rau, will preside.

There will also be light music by Miss Shashikala Karekatte.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR.

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day Sunday when Shantakumari and Chandravidya will deliver a lecture on Western Civilisation and Eastern culture in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on Bhagvad Gita to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Prof. Ramdevji and Shantakumari will deliver a lecture on National Struggle and Arya Samaj at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

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THREE SHOWS DAILY
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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
You'll go wild about ITS NEW SONGS!..!

SATYAMURTI BROADCASTS POLITICIANS' WORRIES

Absence Of Parties With Funds, Permanent Opposition To Govt., Geography Of The Country, The Correspondence And Pressmen

SIMLA, September 5.

"Worries of an Indian Politician" was the subject matter of a Broadcast talk from Simla by Mr. S. Satyamurthi to-night.

Mr. Satyamurthi said:

In speaking of the worries of an Indian Politician, I shall make an attempt not to be autobiographical. That is a perennial temptation, especially in a subject of this kind. Whether and how far I succeed, my listeners will decide at the end of my speech. There is no doubt that politics is, to a certain extent, unreal in this country, for at least up to date, there has been no real or full responsible Government either in the provinces or at the centre. In the absence of that, there have been no strong or well-organised political parties as much as in Western Democratic countries. I include within the statement even the Indian National Congress. You will pardon me the word, "even". For the Congress, while it has concentrated on one objective, is now comparatively speaking concentrating on elections and legislatures, or really to party politics as understood in other democratic countries.

SWARAJ FOR MOTHERLAND

When, therefore, one speaks of the worries of an Indian Politician, one has to remember this dominating fact. In addition to that, however, all live politicians in this country, whether they like it or not, have to concentrate on one supreme question, that is, Swaraj for the Motherland. From His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught downwards to the most moderate-minded politician in this country—all of them mouth the word "Swaraj" with varying accents, but all the same, do mouth it.

Now, talking of the one party in particular with which I am most familiar and the politicians thereof, I may say from inside knowledge, that in that party, which is always believed to consist only of men and women, of one school of thought, conservatives, liberals, radicals, socialists, I will not name the rest, rub shoulders with one another. But conservatism, as such, has no scope in the country to-day, nor is it fashionable, because it gets no support from any quarter, either the public or the Government. The result unfortunately is that a politician in India has got to have only one interest in life or as his enemies would call it, he is always in the Irish phrase, "against the Government." That is his first worry.

WORK IN ELECTIONS

His second worry is elections, especially general elections. In more politically advanced countries, well-organised parties with funds, organisation, and speakers, do all the work for the parties' candidates. Although we are slowly building up such parties in this country, in most cases the party candidate has got to do all the work himself. I trust my respected voters of the city of Madras will not be angry with me, but I can assure them that there is no more difficult work than that of personal canvassing, going from house to house, and from voter to voter asking for votes. It is an education in itself and the sweet manners of the average Indian make the work fairly tolerable. But in the absence of help such as candidates get elsewhere, the work is indeed very difficult. One particular difficulty to-day in India is the absence of women canvassers who play a great part in the elections in other countries. Personally, however, I have no reason to complain. Thanks to my wife's great interest in the election, about 100 ladies including Srimati K. B. Sundarambal, the great actress and songstress of Southern India, helped me in the election. So, if worries of politicians with regard to elections are to be lessened, in one direction at least, I invite them to seek and obtain the co-operation of ladies.

NEED FOR PARTY FUNDS

But the worries of an Indian politician do not cease after an election as they often do in other countries. The Indian politician, when he is elected to the Assembly for example, has got to be permanently in opposition and never in Government. To be so permanently in opposition is not an easy thing. For one thing, there is not a class of whole-time politicians in the country. In England, for example, they have a class of leisured men and women who can afford it, and who do take to politics, because thereby they hope to serve their people. There is also another class of politicians who are kept going by their party funds. Both these conditions are conspicuous by their absence in India. This is a great worry of the politician. I think the time has arrived when there should be party funds. A beginning should be made, I think, with regular monthly payment of the members of the Legislature—both provincial and federal, at the rate of Rs. 300 for each member of the provinces and Rs. 500 at the centre, with free railway passes between their constituencies and the place where the Legislatures meet.

Moreover, members of the Opposition are handicapped in their unequal fight with the Government for the simple reason that, while the Government is served by an army of well-paid officers most of whom are efficient, the Opposition have to rely on themselves and have often to try to be omniscient or at least to appear so. This, perhaps, is one of the greatest worries of the Indian politician. He has no time for study, thought, and collecting information—or at least asmuch as he ought to have. My hope is that parties will develop central offices of research and information which will go a long way to relieve the politician at least partially of his work.

THE PRESSMAN

Another worry of the Indian

(Continued on page 35)

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The finest thing ever attempted on screen or stage! *See*

WILLIAM POWELL

Enact the greatest role he ever played! The Greatest

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FOR RELIEF OF STARVING BHILS

Cheap Grain Shops To Be Opened In Famine Area

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, Sept. 4.

It is reliably understood that cheap grain shop has been started by the Dohad Jhalod Kisan Sangh from to-day at Dashla village 7 miles away from Dohad which is the centre for the area of 7 miles round. Also it is understood that depending on the generous help of the public at large the Sangh also intend starting many more shops.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

In an interview with Mr Ramonlal Sheth Vice-President Dohad-Jhalod Kisan Sangh it is learnt that the Kisan Sangh has opened an employment bureau for the starving Bhils who seek employment. The Sangh has secured employment for about 150 Bhils. Also the Sangh is sending appeals to various labour centres in Gujarat and outside.

"KISAN DAY"

Kisan day was observed here on 1st September under the auspices of Dohad Jhalod Khedut Sangh and Socialist Party Dohad. Four meetings at different villages of Dohad Jhalod taluqas Varod, Chhapri, Nagela, Rampure were held when Sjt. Harilal Shah, Mr. Ramonlal Sheth, Mr. Chhotalal Desai, and Sjt. Matabhai Damodar explained the resolutions sent by "Kisan Samiti Bombay" and all were passed.

FAMINE IN GUJERAT

Bhills Die Of Hunger

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Sept 5.

Three men working in a quarry are said to have fainted while on work due to hunger. The father of Gangjee, a Bhill who died due to hunger is also reported to be on death bed as he had no food for the last four days. The same condition prevails in the whole of Jhalod taluka. In Nimach, a village in Dohad Taluqa, one old Bhill of about 50 is understood to have died due to hunger. The deceased left his wife and four children starving.

"Kisan Day" At Godhra

(From Our Correspondent).
GODHRA, (By Mail).

Yesterday a meeting was held at Laxmipura on account of the "Kisan Day" at the presidentship of Bhathibhai Master and farmers from nineteen villages had come in great number. Sjt. Somalal Shioria spoke about the present difficulties of the farmers.

Bathibhai Master also spoke.

CROWDS
Have applauded this great thriller
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S
Mystery Thriller
GAYABI - SITARA
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KHOORSHED,
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With ZEBUNNISA, MR. SHUKLA, PRAPHASHANKER, JANIBABU, etc.
Thrills!—Chills!!—Spill's!!!
GLOBE TALKIES; SANDHURST ROAD
Times: 9-15, 3, 10-45 p.m.
Friday, Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45.

Congress Can Survive Finance Member's "Cheap Sneer"

Satyamurti Throws More Light On Official Mentality And Their "Double Subterfuge" Methods

SIMLA, September 3.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Secretary of the Assembly Congress Party, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member got up evidently at 5-45 p.m., yesterday to prevent the Assembly voting in favour of the adjournment motion, and thereby censuring the Government. But, the ostensible reason was that he had some very valuable contributions to make to the debate, which the Hon'ble the Commerce Member had failed to make, the absence of which contribution would lead to disastrous consequences. Indeed, that was the main ground on which the Chair allowed him to speak. But, even a cursory perusal of his speech ought to convince anybody that the Leader of the Opposition was perfectly right, when he stated that the Hon'ble the Finance Member's intervention at that stage in the debate was a subterfuge; in the sequel it has proved to be a double subterfuge. It was not only to waste the time of the Assembly and thus prevent its having a vote, but also the purpose of the Finance Member was not to add anything useful or relevent to the debate, but merely to pursue his favourite pastime of abusing the Congress. Of course, the thing becomes the more graceless, because it was done in the absence of the Congress Party.

HIS "CHEAP SNEER"

Reading the speech as a whole, it is obvious that the Finance Member said nothing new which had not been said by the Hon'ble the Commerce Member. The whole of the 15 minutes was devoted to trying his best to create dissensions, if he could, in the ranks of the Congress. It was just like him to suggest that the Congress was following an inconsistent policy. The Congress can survive the Finance Member's cheap sneer that, while the Congress leaders are touring the country, they say they have a real affinity with the masses, they have really none, and are merely concerned to promote the good fortune and well-being of the big businessmen. It would not be naturally in order for me to suggest a less respectable explanation. But he practically did.

A POLITICAL PROPHET

Sir James Grigg was not satisfied with this. He also tried to play the role of a political prophet. There is no doubt, he said, that sooner or later, the Congress Party will have to declare which horse they choose as the winning one, or choose their first string. I do not think either of the horses is going to win in the long run. I suppose that, because he was sure of our vote, he was anxious to avoid his defeat by these tactics. But, the whole attitude of his Government was made perfectly clear, when he said, even now I shall not be a bit surprised, if Pundit Jawaharlal is not busily engaged in sharpening his tongue to criticise all the leaders of the Congress Party in the Assembly in promoting the interest of those whom he has said he will eradicate from his socialist state. That shows that the Government is really anxious that the Congress should fight amongst themselves. But one compliment deserves another. May I know from Sir James Grigg whether he is for the rich or for the poor. If any, in his own country. The plain truth is that he is against the rich as well as the poor in this country, while he is for the rich and the poor of his own country, and he would throw over-board the interest of the rich and the poor in this country to promote the interest of his rich and poor countrymen by means, fair or foul.

He concluded his speech by again referring to the Congress, sooner, or later, the lie in their soul will receive its due punishment; there is no difficulty about that. Such tactics, as those exhibited by him and his Government yesterday afternoon, show that the punishment is rapidly coming."—United Press.

MUSLIM M. L. A.'s SUPPORT GRIGG

Charge Congress Party With Exhibition Of Temper

SIMLA, September 4.

Five Muslim Members of the Assembly, Sir Mahomed Yakub, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Seth Abdulla Haroon, Sir Yamin Khan and Khan Bahadur Fazlul Huq Piracha have issued the following joint statement:—

"The exhibition of temper made by the Congress Party in the Assembly last evening was extremely deplorable and without any justification. As a matter of fact, the conduct of the Congress Party in the Assembly has been very objectionable from the outset. They would not tolerate opposition and difference of opinion, and speakers, belonging to a different school of thought, are so much heckled and interrupted during the course of their speeches, that it becomes very difficult for them to keep up the train of their ideas and express properly their point of view. The Honourable the President, has, often to intervene but seldom his intervention is heeded to, in spite of the fact that the Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim always shows great consideration towards them and allows them great latitude and liberty. In the conduct of the debate also the Congress Party wants to have its own way, they persist that the other side of the picture should remain in the dark and try to appropriate the power to regulate the debate. They would move a closure as soon as it suits them and, relying upon the sheer force of their numbers, challenge a division on each closure. This overbearing attitude of the Congress Party has created great resentment, and the moderate section of the House think that if the Congress was so uncompromising and intolerant without having any real power in their hands, how would they treat the minorities, and those who differ with them, when real power comes in their hands.

"The occurrence of the last evening was a manifestation of this intolerance and short temper on their part.

The debate on a question of Tariff duty, which affected the finances of the Government of India, made it imperative for the Finance Member to contribute his opinion and the decision of the President in allowing the Finance Member to speak was perfectly sound and above criticism and the manner in which the Congress Party left the House, 'en bloc', shouting "shame, shame" was an open defiance of the Parliamentary dignity and decorum".—United Press.

SARDAR KIBE JOINS CONGRESS

JALGAON, Sept. 3.

It is understood that Sardar Madhavrao Kibe of Indore has been enrolled as a Congress member by the Bhusawal Taluka Congress Committee.

It is further understood that Sardar Kibe intends to stand as a candidate to the Bombay Legislative Council in the coming elections from the Khandesh Division.—A. P.

BETTER THAN QUININE

Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets that you have supplied for the B.C.R.C. Medical Department have been proved to be very useful. I have received reports from many districts that it is better than quinine in some respects. As the tablets are more in demand from our centres kindly send some more quoting the special concession rates for the relief work" . . . .

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OUR MOSCOW LETTER

Soviet Sympathy With Spain

Italy Threatening British "Imperial Sea-Route"

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, Aug. 7.

Generally speaking, both the present regime and the people of Soviet Russia seldom make a secret of their sympathy toward any movement which might be called a movement for national liberty, or a struggle of colonial peoples for emancipation. They have always shown their sympathy openly in the case of imperialistic designs of great Powers on weaker countries and the excesses and intrigues of the Fascists in various countries of the world, but during the N.E.P. period and particularly after the memorable general strike in Great Britain, both the Russian press and public opinion have become more cautious in expressing their sympathy towards the victim of this or that imperialistic power or of breaking into a hysteria of indignation against the oppressor. Now when they do break into a violent outburst it is on an important and serious occasion.

A MAMMOTH DEMONSTRATION.

The Fascist atrocities in Spain and the almost open and direct interference of the German and Italian Governments in the internal affairs of Spain in the form of moral and material support to the Spanish rebel general, Franco, naturally, compels the people of the Soviet Union to come to the moral and material support of the People's Front Government of Spain, the Government which is the authorized representative of the people of Spain, which stands to defend the interests of the majority of the Spanish people and which is following a human policy based on socialistic principles, which struggles arm in arm with those countries which are engaged in the battle for universal peace.

Red Square for a long time has not observed such a mammoth crowd of people as it did the other day when Muscovites of all classes gathered to express their sympathy towards the heroic people of Spain who are fighting against Fascism for their own independence. Here are some of the inscriptions on the banners carried by the huge crowd of demonstrators in Red Square: "Greetings to the Defenders of Democratic Spain," "To the Defence of the Spanish people in their Fight Against the Putschtists and their Italian and German Allies," "Hands off Spain."

Many prominent personages in this country made speeches against the activities of the Fascist war-mongers,, in defence of the people of Spain against the interventionists. Mr. N. M. Shvernik, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; the well-known Soviet writer Fadeyev; Academician Fersman and others paid glowing tributes to the heroism of the Spanish people and exposed the atrocities of the Fascists who are seeking a convenient moment in which to set the whole world plunging into the havoc of war. At the end of the meeting the one lakh and twenty thousand demonstrators who were present on Red Square unanimously agreed to send a message of sympathy to the Government of Spain.

HUGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Meetings are being held all over the Soviet Union and huge sums of money are pouring in from all corners of the U.S.S.R. in support of the people of Spain. Soviet trade unions have already transmitted to the Spanish Government over 36,000,000 francs collected by popular contribution among the people of the Soviet Union.

The rebellion in Spain is an event of immense international importance. It is not for nothing that Italy has been showing such direct concern with Spanish affairs and is trying its best to create a situation in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar that will make it possible for Italy to have a strong footing at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. In other words, Italy wants to gain influence in Spanish Morocco, at least, if not in all Spain, by setting up a Fascist regime.

BRITAIN V. ITALY

The centuries-old problem of an "Imperial Sea Route" to India has at last been 'solved'. After the occupation of Abyssinia the same problem has arisen for Italy. "The safe-guarding of the 'Fascist Imperial sea route' to Italy's new colony, Abyssinia, must be ensured"—and this Italian sea route, one must confess, begins at Gibraltar and ends in the Indian Ocean. Events in the Italo-Abyssinian war, and now the Spaish Rebellion, clearly indicate that Great Britain is unable, or say, unprepared, to take up the gauntlet thrown down to her by Mussolini. What then? Either Great Britain will have to make substantial concessions to the Indian nationalists in meeting their just demands and also adopt the somewhat lengthy but natural "Imperial Sea Route" to India around the Cape of Good Hope, or, in the near future, she must remove the Italians from the Mediterranean Sea, which means an inevitable war with Italy. Meanwhile the Italians are speedily making hay while the sun shines.

The Soviet press comments at length on the incidents in Spain. "Pravda," the Communist Party organ and the most influential paper in the Soviet Union, writes: "The toilers of the USSR are watching with keenest attention and sympathy the struggle of the masses of Spain against the Fascist insurgents. The Spanish rebellion is not merely an insurrection of generals, landlords, and capitalists," says Pravda" and continues, "it represents a wide international conspiracy against the Spanish people, a conspiracy in which German and Italian Fascists have and continue to take a direct part.

A STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

"German Fascism supports in Spain the degenerated remnants of feudalism, the most predatory elements of Big Capital because it hopes to convert Spain into an ally of Fascist Germany against France, if not into a vassal. German Fascism hopes, in exchange for its assistance to the insurgents, to convert Morocco into a German military base in North Africa; it wants to convert the Spanish islands in the Atlantic Ocean and in the Mediterranean into bases of the German navy."

Regarding Italy, "Pravda" writes: "Having captured Abyssinia and entrenched herself at the Suez Canal, the exit from the Mediterranean, she is now anxious to establish herself also at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Italian Fascism wants to create on the coast of Spanish Morocco a base for Italian submarines, to place British Gibraltar under the muzzles of Italian guns."

In conclusion, "Pravda" writes: "German and Italian Fascists who are supporting the Spanish reactionaries are seeking to create a new war zone in Europe and North Africa. That is why the struggle of the Spanish people for a Democratic Republic, for a free, indivisible Spain, represents at the same time a struggle for peace."

Prince Appasaheb Pant of Aundh has passed the B. A. examination of the Oxford University with honours.

Next Friday!

Ranjit's Sensational Picture

Lahari Lala

A Jayant Desai Production

Charming—adorable

Starring: **Madhuri**

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It's a picture
not a promise—

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We bet.....you can't.....
This is
CHANDRAMOHAN
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See his great impersonation of "Durjay" the one-legged villain in
AMAR JYOTI
Prabhat's Immortal Picture
now in its
10th GLORIOUS WEEK
Directed by:
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Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
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Plot To Kill Stalin

Trotskyites' Alleged Objects, "To Help Fascism To Prepare The Return Of Capitalism?"

(By A Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, August 17.

The quiet and calm atmosphere of the Soviet Union has suddenly been shattered by the announcement of the Procuror of the USSR declaring that the Commissariat of Home Affairs has discovered a plot directed by Trotsky from abroad. The communique of the Procuror reads: In 1936 the People's Commissariat of Home Affairs discovered a number of terrorists including Zinoviev, Kamenev, Yevdokimov, Bakaev, Smironov, Mrachkowsky, Ter-Vaganyan and others and that the dastardly murder of Kirov, committed on December 1, 1934 in Leningrad, was prepared and carried out also by the direct instructions of Trotsky and Zinoviev, who have formed an organization called the "United Centre."

GUILT "ESTABLISHED."

Further in the communique it is stated that the fact has been established that Trotsky directly sent a group of terrorists into Russia from abroad with the aim of carrying out terrorist acts against the leaders of the Communist Party and members of the Soviet Government.

The investigation of the case having been completed, the sixteen accused are to appear in an open trial of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on August 19. The fact that the case will be listened to by the Military Collegium indicates the grossness of the crime and the importance of the case.

TROTSKY AND STALIN.

Trotsky's dislike of Stalin is not a new thing. It goes back to the days when Lenin was alive, but it was only after Lenin's death that Trotsky began to give vent to his anti-Stalin feelings and to try his best, to harm the prestige and influence of Stalin, which by the way, was rapidly growing. The political lines advanced by Trotsky and his adherents, namely, that Socialism could not be built in one country alone, particularly in such a backward country as was Russia of those days, could not gain popularity among the majority of staunch Communists. They held a contrary opinion and believed it possible to build Socialism in Russia and that this country had everything necessary to put that conception into realization, even though they would have to face enormous difficulties.

Trotsky tried his best to put obstacles in the way of the Stalinites who were carrying out their programme. To this end he formed an opposition within the rank and file of the Communist Party itself and thus started the fight against the "Centre" headed by Stalin. A period of discussion followed which caused a great danger that the Communist Party would split into two parts. However this did not take place. The majority of the Communist Congress voted for Stalin. Trotsky was defeated and then expelled from the Communist Party. Later he asked to be permitted to go abroad, and receiving a permit left for Turkey.

TROTSKY'S ACTIVITIES.

The dislike of many Communists occupying high posts in the Soviet Government and the Communist Party for Trotsky was noticeable even in the days when Lenin was alive. It is said that Lenin himself was no great admirer of him. There are many arguments in support of this. For instance, whenever a change for some vital work arrived Lenin would not commission anyone else but Stalin in whom he had absolute faith and for whose tactics, skill, ability and devotion he had great admiration.

From the activities of Trotsky since his departure from Russia it looks as though he has no sound arguments to bring forward against the policy of Stalin which has proved successful. All his arguments are directed against Stalin's personality rather than against his principles and policies. As regards Zinoviev and Kamenev who have supported Trotsky from the very beginning of his opposition to Stalin, they are closely tied up through ties of relationship with Trotsky. For example, Trotsky's sister is married to Kamenev.

"DEAD FOR RUSSIA."

From what is apparent from the public opinion of Soviet Russia I am convinced that Trotsky, in spite of the fact that he has played a considerable part in the Russian Revolution, has lost all popularity in this country. His authority has been shattered not only because he discredited himself by advancing wrong policies which were contrary to the interests of the majority of the population of the USSR, for to err is human and a frank acknowledgment of his errors would have kept his name and fame, just as it did of Bukharin, Radek, Rykov and others, but the tragedy of Trotsky is that he is a person every breath of whose being speaks of superiority complex. He preferred to live abroad and to continue his personal struggle against Stalin rather than to acknowledge his mistakes and thus injure his pride. Leaving Russia he committed political suicide—he is dead for Russia and the Russian people and has no future whatsoever in that country. The pending trial will no doubt turn out to be the last straw that broke the camel's back.

In publishing a great deal of correspondence condemning Trotsky and his followers, whom they declare are serving as puppets in the hands of the fascists and imperialists, the Soviet newspapers comment on the pending trial as follows:

"DASTARDLY DEGENERATES."

The official organ of the Communist party of the Soviet Union "Pravda," writes: "The whole country, the entire world proletariat will be roused to fury when it learns of the new crimes of the dastardly degenerates whose names have long been intolerable to all honest toilers.

"The investigation revealed that as early as 1932 a Trotsky-Zinoviev bloc was established at the instigation of Trotsky, now living abroad. Its only basis was individual terror. The leaders of the crushed Trotsky and Zinoview opposition joined this bloc."

The newspapers continues:

"The investigation disclosed a monstrous conspiracy against the lives of the leaders of the Communist Party and the land of the Soviets. In open court, before the whole world, the criminals will render an account for the outrageous actions and pay the penalty which they deserve.

"Numerically they are negligible. They represent a detestable handful of corrupt hypocrites, of people who have sunk to the lowest depths, who have no support in the country, who represent nobody except themselves. But they are as dangerous as snakes and recognise no limits to the most dastardly means of attack from behind, to the meanest sort of double dealing to the ugliest disguise."

AGENT OF FASCISM!

"Pravda" further continues: "Now they are completely exposed. The connection has been revealed between the Zinovievites and the foreign counter-revolutionary organisation of Trotsky, their systematic secret connection with the German fascist police (Gestapo). The disguise is useless. It is not a question of "moral" or "political" responsibility but of direct organization by Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bakayev of the dastardly murder of Kirov and of terrorist attempts on the lives of Comrade Stalin and other leaders of the Party. It is not only a question of an ideological link with Fascism but of direct co-operation between the Trotskyites and Zinovievites and the Fascist police wreckers and spies."

What has united these people and what is their object? the paper asks and then answers: "They are united by a malicious hatred of the Party of Lenin-Stalin, a malicious hatred of the Soviet people which has built socialism contrary to their "prophecies." Their object is to undermine the power of the land of Soviets, to help Fascism, to prepare the return of capitalism. Never shall this be. It is beyond this miserable handful of contemptible, embittered scoundrels, dirty murderers to shake the mighty socialist strongholds of our great land."

The trial promises to reveal a great deal of the activities of the defendants which were directed against the Soviet Government and Communist movement as a whole. Of special interest will be the episodes connected with the German police, which will be forwarded to our readerss in due course of the trial.

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World News From Across The Seas

ENGLISH POETRY SOCIETY'S MEDAL—A "PRIVATE" LETTER FROM G. B. S.—LONDON'S CANINE POPULATION—AN EVEREST STORY—LATEST CRITIC OF LONDON—IL DUCE, FARM-HAND—DEPRESSION IN CASINO-LAND—MILLIONAIRES IN DISTRESS

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

The English Poetry Society has announced that among this year's twenty-four winners of the society's senior gold medal for speaking verse is the first foreigner to win this award—an Italian, Countess Cianciafara dei Principi Tasea di Cuto.

Though the standard for this competition is extremely high, and the number of entries this year was two hundred, yet it is more surprising that the Countess should be the first foreigner to gain award than that a foreigner should have gained it. For, as the secretary of the Poetry Society said, foreigners usually speak more carefully English than do the English. They seek the precise meaning of words, whereas English people—particularly in the South—slur them with an indistinguishable evenness. In the North English is better spoken, and, as a correspondent heard at the Poetry Society, English poetry is generally better recited.

Of the society's twenty centres in England one of the best for speaking verse is at Newcastle, and only recently the verse-speaking of some colliery children at West Hartlepool aroused much admiration. So, too, young men—especially those of public schools and universities—are worse than young women, being more self-conscious, at speaking verse.

Poets also are often notoriously bad at reciting even their own verse, but exceptions to this rule are Mr. Lumbert Wolfe, Mr. L. A. G. Strong, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. Davies, and especially Mr. Alfred Noyes. Mr. Noyes made a reputation in England and in America as a verse speaker before he became known as a poet.—

G. B. S. v. H. Swaffer

Bernard Shaw and Hannen Swaffer are having an argument. Swaffer is sorry that a long letter that he has received from G.B.S. is marked "Private".

I read, when I was in America (writes Swaffer) a letter in the "Daily Herald" denying my right to criticise Shaw. Another one I received, from a Birmingham minister, sneered at my article. Believe me, Shaw himself did not sneer. In fact, he thanked me enthusiastically.

The reason Swaffer regret Shaw's letter was marked "Private" is that Shaw, in his long explanation of his attitude towards current politics, makes all sorts of statements, which, frankly according to Swaffer, the youngest member of the Labour League of Youth could answer easily. Swaffer has replied to G.B.S. at greater length than he wrote to Swaffer. But unless G.B.S. gives permission for the publication of the correspondence, Swaffer thinks that the great public cannot enjoy a controversy in which hundreds of Socialists would like to join.

London's Dogs

According to Government report the dog population of London is diminishing. It is already much smaller than in the rest of England.

In 1934 there were five dogs for every 100 humans in London. The rate in the rest of England and Wales was over seven dogs to 100 humans. The lowest rate is in Scotland, where it is 3½ dogs to 100 humans. Evidently fifteen bawbees for one dog is too much.

Dog licence in England runs from January 1 to December 31. It is issued to a person and not a dog. It is transferable between dog. It is transferrable between The revenue has gone, since 1908 to local authority, although the tax is collected by the Post Office.

Everest Explorers' Diplomacy

Mr. Ruttledge, the Everest climber sent a dispatch to his paper, the "Daily Telegraph," which fell into the hands of thieves. Now a duplicate is received in London. It reveals, says the "Daily Telegraph" the climbers as excellent dipolmats in their dealing with their Tibetan hosts.

At Shekar Dzong, as a great privilege, the visitors were allowed to camp in a private willow-grove. In their, honour, the Dzongpen—a high lay official—gave a tea party. Mr. Frank Smythe took his accordion, and the expedition's gramophone created a popular diversion. In return the Bzongpen and the junior Bzongpen were invited to lunch in the willow-grove. Mr. Ruttledge adds.

"Having acquitted ourselves with fair credit as wielders of chopsticks, we imposed upon our guests the use of knife and fork and they took this in very good part. Their courtesy was equal to any strain and the senior Dzongpen commented on the clean way in which everything was served—happily he could not see Chun-Chun, the chief, and his associates at work round the corner."

The jurisdiction of the Dzongpen extended over the Everest region. It was no small triumph to secure carte blanche from him "to go anywhere we liked" on the sole stipulation that he should be given a prorgamme of the party's proposed movements.

A Critic Of London

Mr. R.G. Menzies, the Australian Attorney-General, is the latest critic of London. He is writing in the Australian Press a series of articles in the form of letters to a friend about to visit London. He is witty, friendly and discerning. He begins with a warning.

"Don't come aggressively announcing to the world that every departure from the practices of your home town is a sign of effeteness. The English are the most tolerant people living, but it is a mistake to try their patience too highly."

Now comes the sting: "When you get up in the morning, take the hot bath provided for you. Its value is that when you subsequently go out into the cold air you are certain to get a chill unless you wear a woollen singlet, a woollen scarf and a woollen overcoat; and that is good for the wool industry, both in Great Britain and in Australia. But, above all, don't reveal your identity by wandering round plaintively asking for a 'shower'. You see a shower is a new-fangled sort of thing."

"When you walk abroad in Mayfair," continues Mr. Menzies, "watch your step. The motto of the West End is 'cleanliness is next to dogliness,' and the pavement is sacred to the domestic dog."

Mr. Menzies finds in London a dearth of lifts and refrigerators and he is rightly repelled by the sight of butchers' shops exposed to the dust of the street. However he praises Englishman's punctuality. On his way to a meeting at 10, Downing Street, at 10 a.m. he was held up by the traffic. He arrived at 10.2 Everybody else was seated.

When you negotiate with an English," he writes, "don't expect him to be a hustler. He is slow to make a bargain, but he is equally slow to break it. In a world of gloomy fanatics, the Englishman remains the Laughing Cavalier. His mental philosophy may be eccentric, but his moral philosophy, especially when the clouds are darkest about him is supreme."

Mussolini Among Harvestors

Signor Mussolini, as he frequently reminds Italians in his speeches, is proud of the fact that he comes of peasant stock and once earned his living with his hands.

There is nothing he likes better than to help with the harvest, as he has just been doing on a Pontine farm. He also often wields a pick in demolishing the old to reveal the older Rome. On these occasions the authorities always take precautions to see that the Duce's fellow-labourers are above suspicion

A story current when an English correspondent was in Rome recently told how Mussolini after a quarter of an hour's energetic house-breaking of one of these clearance scheme, turned to the workman beside him and asked: "Well how do you like this job?" With more honesty than tact, the man replied: "I don't like it at all, Excellency. Please let me go back to my job in the police."

Casinos Hard Hit

Hotels and casinos in the leading French resorts are doing badly. It is believed that a Left Wing Government in power has made rich French people nervous, and British visitors are not spending as they used to do

The casinos have been hardest hit. Most of them have long-standing contracts drawn up when taxation was low, which make no provision for new taxes. Now with dwindling cagnotte receipts and the heavy taxation, their profits have disappeared. Deauville Casino, for instance, pays 80 per cent. of its gross profits to the Government or to the municipality.

In the boom days of Deauville, before the American slump, the cagnotte produced a huge revenue. In chemin-de-fer the cagnotte amounts to 5 per cent. of all stakes made. At roulette the casino gets 2½ per cent. on the numbers, and 11/4 per cent. if the stakes are confined to the even money chances. At baccarat there is no cagnotte. But the odds are in favour of the banker, who can decide whteher or not to draw a card after the money is staked and after he has seen if both sides of the table have drawn cards. The mathematical calculation must be made at lightning speed, and, if the banker makes no mistake, his advantage is reckoned at 0.4 of the stakes. Once these stakes amounted to as much as 5,000,000 francs or approximately £35,000 at the then rate of exchange. Now the sums staked are trifling in comparison.

A Tale Of Millionaires

Two sets of documents which have just have been filed in the American courts tell contrasting tales of the effect of the depression on huge fortunes.

An inventory of the estate of Mr. M. J. Van Swerigen, the railway magnate who died last December, shows that his personal fortune amounted to £614. Seven years ago he and his brother, Mr. O. P. Van Swerigen, who survives him, were estimated to have a joint fortune of over £25,000,000.

Starting as newspaper sellers, the Van Sweringen's accumulated small savings as clerks, speculated successfully in Cleveland building properties and finally controlled 28,000 miles of railway in the United States. They suffered severely in the depression, and had difficulty in repaying vast sums they had borrowed.

In the inventory of Mr. Van Swerigen's estate, seven horses, valued at £280, represent the only "personal goods and chattels." The testator's interest in the common stock of the Van Ess Company, by which the brothers controlled their railway and land properties, was appraised at one dollar. Mr O. P. Van Sweringen is the executor and sole beneficiary under his brother's will. Neither ever married.

A more encouraging story, however is reflected in the first accounting of the £1,000,000 trust fund which was created by Andrew Carnegie in 1911. This has just been filed in conection with a change of trusteeship. Interest on the original £1,000,000 has amounted in 25 years to approximately £1,097,000.

News Item From A London Daily

Jubilee, famous baby monkey of the Regent Park Zoo, sent a telegram of congratulations to a baby monkey born at the monkey's home, Sidcup Kent. The message read Welcome, little stranger. When old enough you must come and see our nice gardens From June and Jubilee."

So London monkeys have learnt to write and read!

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Calls Of Lawn Tennis

(By J. C. MAITRA)

During the last seven years India has entertained Tennis stars from various parts of the world. Every Tennis enthusiast recollects with delight the grand displays which the members of the French, English, Japanese, Italian, West Australian, and the Central European teams gave in the course of their sojourn in the various parts of the country. There is not the least doubt that the tourists excited tremendous interest and enthusiasm in the land and the followers of the game increased beyond conception. But there ends the sum total of the result of these foreign visits. I need hardly point out that our players have profited very little from their entertaining exhibitions. And as far as I am aware the exchequer of the A.I.L.T.A. or the provincial associations have not benefited to any appreciable extent. In consequence of this the A.I.L.T.A. had decided at its last annual general meeting, not to invite any foreign team this year.

ANOTHER FOREIGN VISIT

But I am surprised to learn that a foreign team have been invited and are definitely coming here next cold weather. The South Club of Calcutta is primarily responsible for this invitation. But I have no doubt that they have the support of the A.I.L.T.A. in their venture. The team will consist of C. E. Malpoy and Alam Stedman, two of the foremost players of New Zealand and Antoine Gentien, one of the leading players of France. We are told that they will first play in the East India Championships at Calcutta, and then visit Madras, Allahabad, Delhi, Lahore and Bombay, for which negotiations are in progress between the South Club and various provincial associations. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the visitors will carry everything before them in this country. Their reputations vouchsafe us that guarantee.

WASTE OF MONEY

Is that any consolation to our players for which we are asked to spend so much money year after year? Very few of our promising players get even a chance of enchanging shots with those formidable giants. As they play in the tournaments as ceded players or in the exhibition matches against selected players, the vast majority of players have no opportunity of studying the modes and methods of the tourists' play. So the lesson to be learnt from them is practically missed by the host of Indian players. I quite realise that in a packet and short tour, the visitors cannot be expected to give a larger number of demonstrations of their play. And that is the reason why I am opposed to these frequent foreign visits. When our standard reaches as high as those prevailing in the leading tennis countries of the world, it would be profitable for us to invite them. It will then be a fight between equals—and not between giants and pigmies, as the recent engagements have shown. Until that time it is a mere waste of money.

A WISE STEP

What we should do now is to secure the services of the best coaches from the continent or elsewhere to coach our promising players. I am exceedingly pleased to learn that the A.I.L.T.A. have prevailed upon H. Cochet and M. Ramillon to pay a visit to India in November next. I understand that they will visit all the important tennis centres and coach as many promising players as possible. The A.I.L.T.A. deserve to be complimented on this step. I am informed that Ramillion was very helpful with his advice to some of our star players last season. The coaching of these two great professionals is bound to bear excellent fruits in the near future. But there are many other things which we need to do for our players before they can be expected to reach the highest standard.

CAMPAIGN FOR COURTS

First of all, there should be countrywide campaign for more tennis courts. They are so very few that promising players rarely get sufficient practice with players of his, or a little higher, class. In Bombay the conditions are really scandalous. There is no tennis club as such in the city. So the game suffers from a purely tennis point of view. Most, if not all, of the clubs which cater for tennis in Bombay do so in an exceedingly step-motherly fashion. Unless this attitude is changed for a more sympathetic one I am afraid Bombay will never be able to rise to the forefront of Indian tennis again—let alone the question of ever reaching the top of the world.

FURTHER FACILITIES

It must be remembered that the highest standard of efficiency can be reached only by intensive practice. However skilful and clever a player may be he cannot beat the world unless he is tuned to the highest pitch and has a large fund of stamina. This can only be attained by training.

Then there is the question of providing the promising players with new balls to practise with. To hit about old and worn out balls as are supplied by the majority of the clubs and gymkhanas would only deteriorate players. Facilities must, therefore, be given them in this respect. We have noticed visiting players asking for new balls at the end of each set. Unless a player accustoms himself to it, he will be at sea in the tournaments. In fact I have seen many good club players being massacred because they could not deal with the new ball as comfortably and easily as he would do with a lighter one. Therefore every important club and gymkhana should make provision for supplying new balls to a selected number of players as often as possible.

ARRANGE TOURS

Efforts should be made by the A.I.L.T.A. and the provincial associations to afford as much convenience as possible to the first rate players to play in as many of the major tournaments as possible. That will not only enhance the importance of all these tournaments but will give the players more opportunities to meet one another and improve their play, as well as offer them greater experience in tournament play.

I wonder what happened to the proposal to send a team of promissing youngsters to the continent for education and training. This move has a greater significance than inviting foreign teams to visit India every now and then. During their tours in foreign countries where the game is well advanced our players get plenty of chances to learn and on these lessons they can develop themselves and impart their knowledge and skill to others on their return. This is being done by the leading tennis countries of the world and India can ignore them only to remain in the background for ever.

ROOT OF THE QUESTION

Now to go to the root of the question I think it is imperative that our schools and colleges should take up the game in right earnest and provide the boys, and the girls too, with all the facilities that they can afford. Unless a player takes to the game early enough it is very difficult, if not impossible—in India at any rate, to reach the highest standard when he has the full vigour of youth and an endless depth of stamina. And as everybody knows without these assets one can never hope to be a world beater. I hope all those who are interested in the development of the game in India would pay their earnest attention to these questions and try their level best to meet them as far as possible.

BAN MUST GO

Before I conclude this article, I must refer to the continuance of the ban which the International Lawn Tennis Federation has imposed on Amateur players playing against professionals even in Exhibition matches. This means that when Cochet and Pamillion will come here they will not be able to play against any of our Amateur players in such matches. The ban was issued last year but it was hoped that the International Board would revise their decision in the light of the conditions prevailing in this country. But they upheld their previous decision. I can understand the reason of the ban against their participation in Amateur tournaments, though I am personally against any such differentiation. But why go further and make the distinction still more acute? It only adds to the snobbery of amateur players without doing any good to the game itself. The A.I.L.T.A. should make it a point to fight out this issue again with the International Board and have the decision reversed, at least as far as India is concerned.

MEXICAN BANDITS "HOLY ZEAL"

Raids In Name Of "Christ The King"

Maria de la Luz Pinto, sober and painstaking school-teacher of Atotonilco, a tiny village in the Mexican State of Jalisco, bade her urchins good-bye and started off for a summer of college. At the University of Guadalajara, fifty miles distant, she intended to learn more of the Government's socialist Six-Year Plan.

As she sped through the twisted streets of Michoacanej, bandits sprang from ambush, hauled her to the road, beat her cruelly and carried her off as hostage. Pretext: as a pillar of President Lazaro Cardenas's anti-religious regime, she was supposed to be corrupting the youth of Atotonilco.

By her own proud admission, she had laboured to "imbue in the young a rational and exact concept of the universe and social life."

Outraged parents of adjoining 'haciendas' and equally fervent peasants long had murmured against sending their children to school to such a person. Ignoring their threats and rumours, Senorita Pinto had tactfully pursued her task, refusing to believe that people meant what they said.

She might have taken warning from an incident which occurred in the State of Puebla a month earlier. There, bandits, ostensibly fired by religious zeal, rode into Zacatlan howling 'Long live Christ the King'! and set fire to the school. The heroic teacher, Marie Louise Hernandez, barricaded herself and held off the bandits with her rifle until Federal troops arrived.

Troops also rescued Senorita Pinto, killing five bandits during the operation, but her saviours were volunteers of the so-called 'Social Defence' forces. Both incidents have focussed the question whether these bandits are sincere crusaders, whether they are being hired by wealthy landowners more concerned with economic than religious matters, or whether they are just plain bandits.

For years, Mexican bandits have thrived on local fame in their mountain hideouts, pursued by Government troops. Last May, Camillo Ramirez Argot, nicknamed 'La Coneja' (the Rabbit), was slain by Federal soldiers, who also captured and killed the notorious Simeon Quijada. Especially numerous are these bandits in five of Mexico's central States, where they number upward of 1,000, under their leader Lauro Rocha, famed as the "Mexican Robin Hood". Rocha also stages his raids in the name of "Christ the King".—"Literary Digest."

FEW THINGS ARE FREE

Bridge circles have been chuckling. There was a disscusion as to whether it is correct, after cutting the cards, to complete the cut—to place the two portions of the pack together again.

To settle the dispute, a woman player volunteered to write to a world-famous expert and obtain his ruling. The ruling duly arrived, together with a bill for £2 2s.

Astonished and indignant, the lady decided to consult her solicitor. "Well," said the solicitor, "after all, the man you consulted is a professional. He is a world-famous expert, and he is in a position to make a charge for his advice in a case like this. Yes, I am afraid you must pay."

And he, too, sent his account: To advising you, 7s. 6d.

BREATHE VAPEX AND STOP THAT COLD

"OBJECTS" COMPETITION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

In this simple but fascinating competition you have to make use of your imaginative power, so let us see how you do it. If you see only a part of any object, is it difficult for you to visualise the whole?

On this page, illustrations marked A, B, C..... are parts of certain objects. Instead of mentioning names of the objects by way of clues we are giving you illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3..... on the opposite page. The parts are not necessarily cut out from the objects illustrated. You are to pick out the object for each part.

For instance "K" is a handle and, as such, may generally be a part of a despatch-box. Illustration No. 8 is that of a box, but the handle shown therein is not of the same design as the handle in "K." In spite of that we enter "8" against "K" in the coupon, as "8" depicts an object of which "K" can be a part.

In the same way "I" is part of a mirror, but the object (mirror) shown in "9" is entirely of a different shape. All the same "9" has to be entered against "I" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like, with Ans. 8 for each entry before FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1936, observing the following rules:—

Family members and friends may send their entries, if convenient to them, under one cover and may remit entrance fee of ANNAS EIGHT only per coupon in one money order or one postal order.

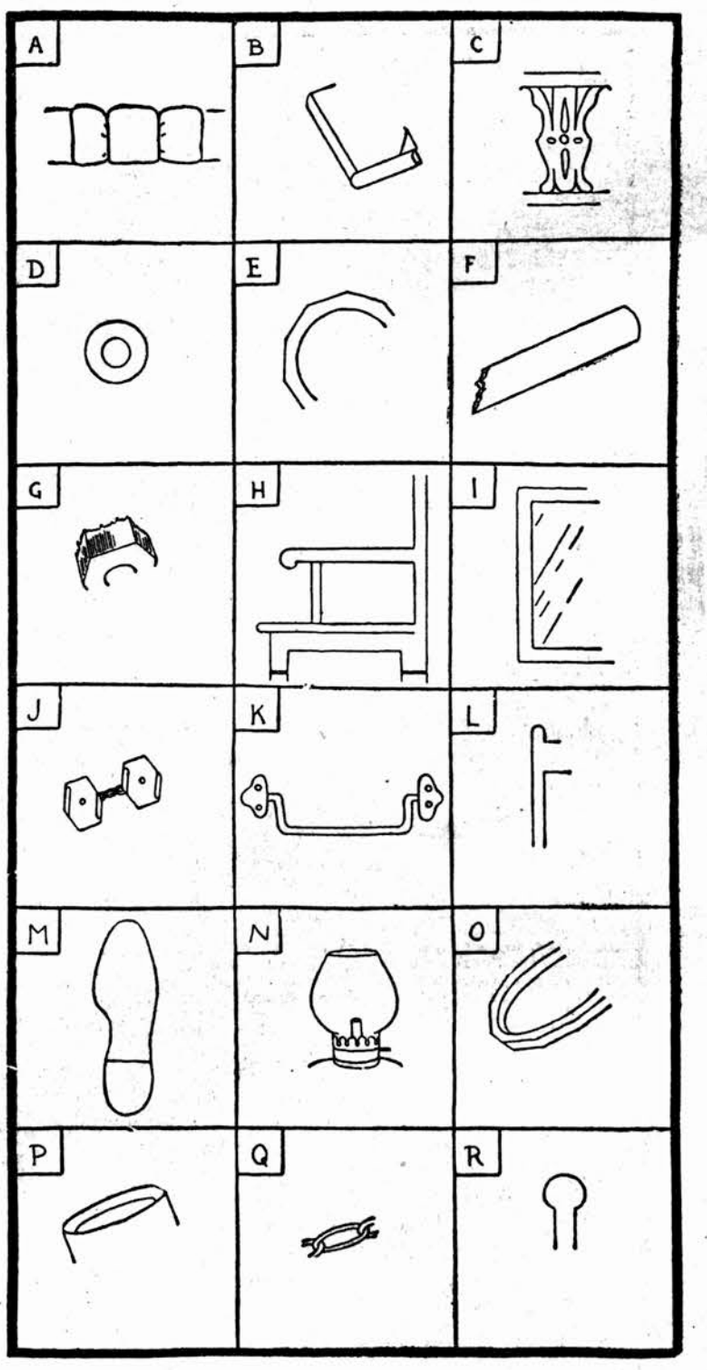
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G P O Bombay

2 Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the M. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.



3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 18th Sept., 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5 Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

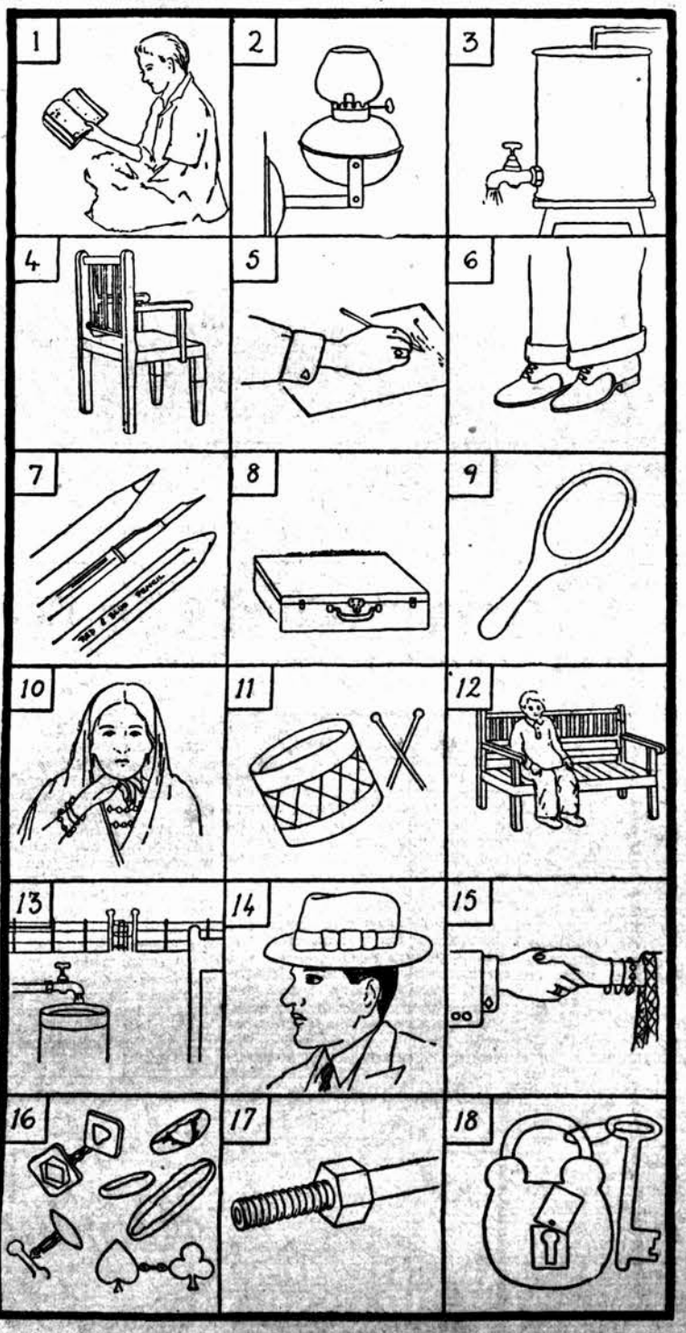
7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews grant-

1st Prize
Rs. 7,000

Runners up
Rs. 2,500

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 10,000



ed. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

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Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters.

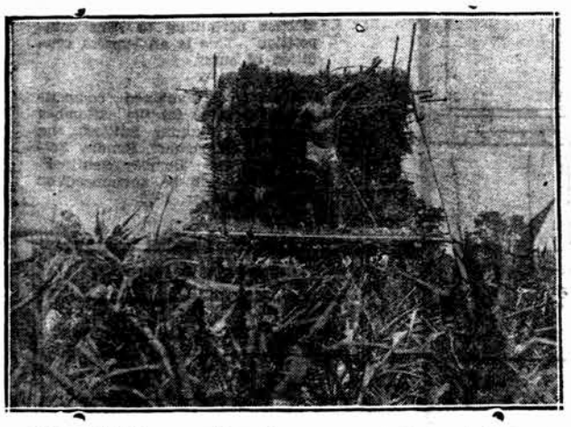
CLOSING DATE

FRIDAY

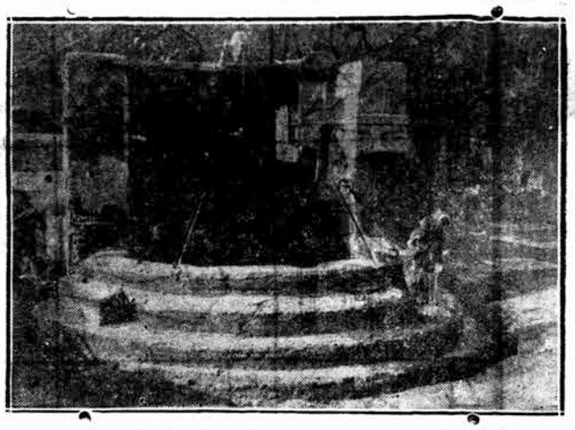
18th September, 1936

WHERE THE CONGRESS WILL MEET NEXT

The Weekly Bazaar in Faizpur village, where the next Congress session will be held.



Village Watchman watches the crops on fields rented by the Congress.



A public well in Faizpur to which village women come to draw water.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Super Show

No other election causes so much international interest as the American Presidential election. That is of course, partly due to the importance which the United States bears in the countries of the world, and also to the authority which the President wields in the American constitution: every schoolboy knows the cliche that he reigns as well as governs. But another and, perhaps, more weighty reason which makes even the man in the street, who is not ordinarily interested in politics, to sit up and take notice is the undoubted picturesqueness of the affair. The American Presidential Election provides, indeed, the greatest entertainment of the season. The present election campaign which is in full blast now, is, if anything, a still super show than its predecessors.

Carnivals

The primary adoption of the candidatres by the various political parties is done in what are known as the Conventions. These Conventions are naturally of the utmost intrinsic importance, but one would be sadly mistaken, indeed, if one supposes that only long-faced politicians and crafty-looking party wire-pullers assemble on those occasions. Those no doubt gather there, but so also do various show-men, vaudeville artists, cabaret girls, comedians, cow-boys, crooners, barkers etcetera, etcetera. Even preachers from the pulpits are pressed into service,—Father Coughlin, "the wireless priest" is very, very busy at present,—and thus the congregation in the end becomes, less a political convention than a carnival "in excelsis." The city where the convention is being held, soon loses its normal appearance and looks like a colossal Amusement Park.

Petard

Highly original and fascinating are the methods which the various candidates and their supporters adopt to carry the field, so to say. On a certain occasion, a candidate hit upon the novel idea of appearing into the arena with a musical escort of two-score young ladies dressed in kilts and towering busbies, who, unfortunately developed "an embarassing habit of bouncing into the stadium at the wrong moment in full blare." It is sad to relate, indeed, that the candidate was hoist with his own petard, for the highly enterprising ladies mistook an impressive oratorical pause in the employer's nomination speech for the conclusion, and unceremoniously put an end to the whole proceeding by bursting into a spirited cacophony. The candidate's subsequent comments are unfortunately not on record!

"I Want You Only"

Apt and appropriate, again, are the musical accompaniments on those occasions. What can be more appealing, for example, than a soprano singing "I want you only"? 'The Old Grey Mare she ain't what she used to be," was another very favourite tune at a previous Democrat Convention. Music Hall artistes are thus very much in demand in such conventions, and so are the comedians. The absence of the celebrated Will Rogers must have been keenly felt this year, for he had a pungent wit and a biting tongue which few can equal. The late Huey Long must be also being very much lamented at present, for his flare for publicity could hardly be surpassed even by high-pressure publicity agents. In fact, he himself was generally recognised to be one of the chief aspirants for the Presidential gadi.

Mascot

The Republican Party, which is smarting under its last reverse, is apparently bent upon winning this year's White House Stakes. Nothing is being left to chance, and preparations are being made for the great event with a thoroughness, which even Nazis might envy. Somedody had the brainwave that they must have a real live mascot for the successful conduct of the campaign, and as the Republicans' traditional emblem is an elephant, a elephant it had to be! That elephant,—they say, it is Indian,—recently arrived at the New York docks, and as it was landed, a battery of cameras clicked, loud-speakers blared, crowds cheered and many prominent politicians waved their hats in greeting. It was a typical American welcome!

Susannah

Immediately after, a bottle of champaigne was broken over the poor elephant's head, and she was ceremoniously christened "Susannah" complimentary to "oh, Susannah" the title of the campaign song synonymous with Governor Alred Langdon, who was recently adopted as the Republican nominee. Susannah, however, seemed none too pleased with this naming process, and in fact she began to show unmistakable signs of exacperation. Her trainer, therefore, wisely whisked her off, and not until she was given her breakfast (of choice American hay!) did Susannah resume her wonted equanimity. Now it is understood that she will be put under careful training, and taught to be unruffled by all the ballyhoo around her. Apart from serving as a ceremonial mascot, her chief task will be to hold a huge contribution box in her trunk!! Let the other parties make their collections in their hats. The Republicans surely can trust Susannah to fill up their war chests through her capable trunk and to carry their good Governor Langdon to Washington on her capacious back!

Saved at last by Alembic's
HEMO DRAKSO MALT
THE MOST POWERFUL TONIC RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS
Increases BLOOD, STRENGTH & VITALITY
Available Everywhere
The ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD.
BOMBAY ... BARODA ... MADRAS

MR. N. S. KOWSHIK RETIRES

After 30 Years Of Municipal Service

The Bombay Municipality lost on 3rd inst. one of its senior officers in the person of Mr. N. S. Kowshik, B.A., J.P., Assessor and Collector, who has proceeded on 8 months' leave preparatory to retirement after a period of service extending over 30 years. Mr. Kowshik joined Municipal service as a clerk in the Chief Accountant's Office in April 1907, and had a varied and distinguished career in several departments of the Municipality, being at one time or the other, the head of the Licence, Town Outy, Markets, and finally of Assessment and Collection Departments. In addition to his own duties as the head of these departments, he was also entrusted with heavy and onerous duties as an Assistant Census Officer in 1920-21, and in 1923 at the Superintendent, Electoral Department, for compiling the Electoral Rolls of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of the Bombay Legislative Council.

MR. N. S. KOWSHIK.

Mr. Kowshik has to his credit the publication in 1933 of a handbook in Rating entitled "The principles of Rating in England and India", has met with a good reception in rating circles throughout India, and has already been recognised as a text-book in several institutions in the country.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK

Apart from his official work, Mr. Kowshik has been connected with the Co-operative movement for nearly 30 years, and has been for many years Chairman of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank with its several branches in the mofussil, including two in the Madras Presidency specially permitted by the Government of India. He was also for several years Chairman of the Saraswat Co-operative Education Society which awards free scholarships to students of primary and secondary schools and loan scholarships for technical education in India and in England. He has been a member of the managing Committee and some time Chairman of the Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society—the first society of the kind in India—since it was established about 21 years ago.

Mr. Kowshik was made a Justice of Peace in 1924.

Where Jawahar & Jinnah Met

Impressions Of The Lucknow Students' Conference

(By Santikumar N. Master)

Lucknow was appropriately selected as the venue of the first All-India Students' Conference held recently, for the cultural and academic atmosphere not only in the city, but also in the neighbouring cities of Benares and Aligarh, is well known. The cultural associations of these cities are tenderly cherished by those who value progress and enlightenment. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that students from all over India should have met there to deliberate on issues most vital to the student community.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the All India Students' Conference and Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided over it. It was evident from the amount of agreement arrived at between the highly progressive group of Bengal Students and the extremely moderate comrades from other centres that the Conference meant business. The cosmopolitanism, as Mr. Jinnah styled it, of the Conference was thus evinced, people of all ideologies, all castes, and all creeds being present and they agreed on most of the issues.

A RIGHT STEP

This was a step in the right direction, said our President. That ne unhesitatingly agreed to participate in the deliberations of the student community of this country, is a positive sign of this Conference being the real index of the measure of common agreement. Rumours for a while gained currency that Punditji's and Mr. Jinnah's being found together on a common platform had some political significance. Suffice it to say that it was a rare combination that the "unparalleled" man in the history of this country, as Mr. Jinnah liked to describe Punditji should be on the same platform with the most independent constitutional fighter of this country. No wonder, therefore, that the Students' Conference should have roused the hopes of many that under such a guidance the students would prove to be the real torch-bearers of our country's freedom.

Inaugurated by political leaders, the Conference entered upon a healthy discussion on matters concerning the most vital interests of the student community. The Conference was quite earnest about its aims and objects and did not overstep its bounds. The real strength of the student community was gauged by the spirit of the resolutions that were passed. From the Conference an All-India Organisation has come to life with a responsible and representative working committee at the top to direct its activities. Already sub-committees for framing the constitution of the organisation, which is styled as the All-India Students' Federation, and for the drafting of the All-India Students' Charter on the lines of the Bombay Students' Charter, are actively rushing through their work, one at Nagpur and the other in Bombay, to be able to put their drafts before the Lahore sessions which is to come off in November. Not only have we not stopped at this, but Punjab is busy with the starting of an All-India Students' Paper which shall be an open forum for all students to ventilate their grievances and enter into healthy exchange of views with their brethren miles away.

IMPERIALIST WAR

The issues which pressed for attention of the students at Lucknow and on which we all agreed were varied in character. War held such an immediate horror to the minds of the Students that veterans from all quarters were impatiently clamouring to have their say. The Bengal delegate moved that an Imperialist War should be avoided and if it came we should not be caught in the maelstrom. Some declared that the increasing Fascist tendency should be curbed, while others did not want to make a distinction between a War for Independence, and an Imperialist War and some still suggested that we should join the War, for, if we abstained from it would become an emasculated race. However, that imperialistic war should be boycotted was the majority verdict.

The coming Constitution was another issue which the student community was deeply concerned about. For it was as future citizens that we had to view it. The sweet reasoning of the President led us to condemn the Constitution and affirm our faith in complete political freedom.

UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

Coming to matters nearer home the problem of over increasing unemployment attracted our attention. Even responsible public men in India shared the same concern in this matter with us and wished to know our views. That the unemployment was due to the defective educational system was agreed on all hands; that the Government was mainly responsible was also agreed and that the various universities should also look into it, was resolved upon. Bureaux are to be established with a view to get the employers and employees into touch with each other. The Sapru Committee Recommendations could not be accepted as they were considered to be not in the best interests of the student community, for according to the concensus of opinion, they had started improvements at the wrong end.

LACK OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Secondly education was another topic of discussion. That it was in a rotten state was agreed by all; that it required overhauling none disputed. The main drawbacks pointed out were that it was highly theoretical and that the education was wholly devoid of practical courses. Hence, it produced students who were quite out of gear with the practical day-to-day life around them. The other was that there was lack of national education. The conference urged the authorities to appoint a committee of educationists to prepare books stating the true historical facts of this country in their naked form.

STUDENTS' DEMANDS

Then another important resolution was on Students' Demands." There are 32 demands tabled by us. Generally speaking, they relate to greater facilities for the students, such as reduction of tuition as well as examination fees which are out of all proportion to the economic conditions of life here, and freedom of speech, and freedom to obtain political, economic and social knowledge and discuss it. It is a well known fact that in Economics the study of certain doctrines, such as Marxist, is deliberately discouraged. That proper knowledge should be taboo is against all cannons of enlightened educational policy. That politics of a particular pattern should not be discussed and at certain other kind of political propaganda can be openly carried on by responsible educational institutions, is a paradox which exists only in this country.

MILITARY TRAINING

Military Training claimed our attention also. There was a rather lively discussion over the issues that sprank up from the proposition whether women should be given this training. Whether all students should have Military Training or should it be restricted to students above a particular age was also debated upon. It was resolved that students between 14 and 21 should be given military training and so with lady students also. There was a strong feeling among the students that we should be given due training so that we might be well equipped and might be able to press our demand for Indianization, not as a favour but as a right by virtue of our competence. But this was to be on explicit condition that the training should involve no compulsory service.

LUCKNOW AUTOCRACY RESENTED.

Feeling ran high among the delegates over the high-handed action of the University authorities of Lucknow who had expelled a few students, —a punishment which exceeded the offence. Let us hope that the resentment of the entire student community of the country against such highhandedness will have been duly taken note of by the authorities of the University.

I must finally put on record the most cordial treatment given to us by our Lucknow comrades and, what is more, their able organisation stood the test of all the currents and cross currents at Lucknow.

THE NEDUNGADI BANK,
Limited.
"HOUSE OF SECURITY AND SERVICE"
Est. 1899.
Inc 1913.
Head Office: CALICUT
Unique liquidity of resources
Figures Speak
Investments on Gold equal 53% of total deposits
G.P. Notes and Cash in hand equal 30% of total deposit.

About Studios And Stars

Grace Moore in the "King Steps Out" at the Pathe this week.

"Dancing Pirate" at the Regal this week.

"ACHHUT KANYA" IN EIGHTH WEEK

At The Roxy

When a picture enters the eigth week of its run at one of the largest and most prominent cinema houses in the city, even the cynics must sit up and take notice. Add to it the fact that inspite of severe competition from rival pictures in the local cinema market, "Achhut Kanya" is still drawing packed houses at the Roxy and seems like staying on for several more weeks. This gives an idea of the tremendous popularity achieved by this truly great picture.

Another index of "Achhut Kanya's" popularity may be gained from an analysis of the heavy mail that is daily received at the Studio. Though the picture has so far been released only in Bombay, its name and fame have spread throughout the country and letters are daily being received from eager fans in the north and south and in Bengal enquiring as to when the picture may be released in their respective areas. Devika Rani's huge fan mail reveals that many people travelled to Bombay from places as far as Surat, Thana, Kalyan and in some cases, even Khandwa, specially to see "Achhut Kanya". There have been innumerable enquiries—by post and 'phone—from enthusiastic fans wanting to know when they may expect to hear their favourite "Achhut Kanya" songs on the gramophone records. (They will not, however, have to wait for long, as arrangements for making these records, by the way, are being made and they are expected to be available in the market very soon).

A DYNAMIC MELODRAMA AT OPERA HOUSE

"Bullets or Ballots" the First National Picture now at the Opera House is a powerful melodrama in which Edward G. Robinson plays opposite Joan Blondell.

While dealing with gangsters and their political and financial ramifications, the picture is really a story of racketeering run on a scale never dreamed of before. the higher-ups in the game, who never come out from cover, being a banker, a big politician and a wealthy society man. They have the power to crush any opposition to their rackets, by which they mulct millions from other businessmen, until Robinson as "Detective Jhonny Blake", becomes one of them and exposes the whole scheme.

In this picture Robinson has a strong role, although he is neither crook nor gunman, but one of the coldest and most hard boiled detectives of the New York Police force.

Two other particularly noted screen "bad men" appear with him in the picture. Barton Maclane and Humphrey Bogart.

Joan Blondell has the leading feminine role, playing opposite Robinson as his sweet heart, although their romance does not end at the Church, Robinson being slain by a double crossing crook after he has tipped off the police commissioner to the real criminals in the case.

There is an unusually strong supporting cast which includes, Frank McHigh, Richard Purchell, George E. Stone, Joseph Crehan, Henry O'Neill, Henry Kolkar, and many others, besides several hundred in the extra roles.

William Keighley, who directed "G-Men" and many other pictures, handled the megaphone for this one.

"SATHYA SEELAN"

At Hind Mata

"Sathya Seelan" the tamil talkie which was released last Sunday for packed houses at the Hindmata is extended by the same management at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, B. B. C. I. on the 5th and 6th inst. at 10-30 a.m. each day. Produced at the Wadia Movietone, it is a gripping story full of stunts, thrills and emotional episodes. The most interesting item in the film is the beautiful acting and songs by M. K. Thygaraja Bagavathar who gives a beautiful hit at the close of the film as if to crown his achievements. It is a picture worth seeing.

WADIA MOVIETONE

Studio News

Everybody who was anybody flocked to the local Lamington Talkies on Friday, the 28th August 1936 to see [illegible]lia's latest release "Faoladi Mukka." The rousing reception given to this picture is proof positive of the attraction Wadia's pictures have amongst cine-goers.

The most attractive part of the programme that has been offered with "Faoladi Mukka" has been what is popularly now known as "Wadia Varieties Programme" consisting of a Sarod Solo by Khan Saheb Sakhawat Husain Khan accompanied (on the Tabla) by Faiyaz Husain Khan Saheb. The second item on the programme is a Violin Solo by Prof. B. K. Shastry who has to his credit 144 Gold and Silver Medals. The third item is a supremely remarkable song sung by Master Firoze Dastur who became famous by Lal-E-Yaman and Noor-E-Yaman (Wadia's pictures).

The varieties programme has become so popular with the public that Wadia's have commenced receiving shoals of letters complimenting them on this entirely new move.

Husn Banu's "Love Song" has been so well received that spectators carry away with them memories of these lilting melodies.

Meanwhile, at the Studios, Jai Bharat and Hurricane Hounsa are speeding up with Nadia and Husn Banu working overtime. At the present moment the atmosphere of the Studios depicts some of the most lively scenes which will be incorporated in these two forthcoming pictures.

Lanka-ni-Ladi is as yet in the "casting" stage and will be taken up within a fortnight, which

(Continued on page 34)

"The Great Ziegfeld" at the the Central.

"Manzil" forthcoming rele ase at the Roxy.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"SHOW BOAT"

At The Capitol

"Show Boat" is coming! Whistles blowing, flags flying, band playing and genial Cap'n Andy in command. Bringing the greatest array of entertainment the screen ever has known! With its lovely ladies, its heart-warming romance—laughter on the levee dancing on the decks—its hunting melodies—it is the big show event of the year! For over a year the Universal studios in California hummed with the activity surrounding the production of this magnificent picture. Since it first won nationwide acclaim as a best seller novel from the pen of Edna Ferber, and on the stage, "Show Boat" has grown deeper into the affection of the world. Its tender romance has warmed the heart, its glorious music has tickled the ear, and its twinkling dancing and gay spectacle have gladdened the eye. Now "Show Boat" 1936 version, comes to you after months of tireless, painstaking effort, the very epitome of perfection in script, casting, music, sets, photography, background and entertainment—the grandest show you'll ever know! It was fortunate indeed that Universal succeeded in its efforts to enlist the services of the artists connected with the original stage production. Oscar Hammerstein, II, who wrote the stage play and lyrics for the original songs, was engaged to write the new screen play and lyrics for the new songs. Jerome Kern, responsible for the glorious original music, composed three additional songs for the new version. Lovely Irene Dunne, the "Magnolia" of the Chicago stage company, was signed for the picture role. Charles Winninger, who introduced "Cap'n Andy" to the theatre-going public, arranged his other contracts so that he could recreate the part on the screen. Similar success was had with Paul Robeson for "Joe" with Helen Morgan for the "Julie" role. Helen Westley to play "Parthy," and Queenie Smith "Sammy White." Selecting a star to play "Ravenal" proved a problem. Fifty-seven aspirants were tested before Allan Jones sensational new singing star, was found to be the ideal leading man opposite Irene Dunne. James Whale, ace director of many successful films, was signed by Carl Laemmle, Jr. the producer, to direct. The noted Le Roy Prinz, was engaged to stage the elaborate ensemble numbers including the street dances on the levee, the famous Can-Can number for the Trocadero dance hall sequence, and the big finale number that races the history of the American dance from the early, negro "stomps". Fifty-eight sets were constructed on the far-flung acres of Universal City. A mile length of the mighty Mississippi was "built" and a half mile of the main street of the old river town of Booneville was faithfully reconstructed. From parts of old river show boats, two complete river boats were reproduced—one, the famous "Cotton Palace" show boat, the other a fast river passenger packet. The interiors of the "Cotton Palace" also had to be reconstructed as much of the action takes place in its kerosene lighted theatre and adjoining rooms. Elaborate sets for the New York and Chicago night club sequences, occupied the largest sound stages. In the three months of actual shooting, 300,000 feet of film were exposed to the glorious singing and acting of the cast of thousands, the nimble-footed dancing of the large ensembles, and the delightful romance and drama of the story. When you see it this footage will be reduced to a little more than 10,000 feet, every inch fairly bursting with delightful entertainment. "Show Boat" will linger ever in your memory because of its unforgettable romance and drama and its great music. You will revel in the familiar "Ol' Man River" as sung by Paul Robeson. You'll love the new lilting, "Ah Still Suits Me," written especially for him. You'll hum along with them, when Irene Dunne and Allan Jones sing "Make Believe" and "Why Do I love You?" You'll delight in their new romantic duet. "I Have the Room Above Her," "Gallivatine Aronn" and other new number, presents Irene Dunne a surprise blackface number that is one of the finest contributions to the modern screen, Helen Morgan sings "Bill" and "Can't Help Loving Dat Man" as only she can sing them And thru it all Cap'n Winninger leads the parade. Such is the 1936 version of the famous, inspiring, romantic musical drama of the South—perfectly cast—a gorgeous riot of song and beauty with the romance of the ages wrought into a picture as broad, as deep, as sweeping and as resistless as life itself! "Show Boat"—the grandest show you'll ever know.

Chandraprobha as Pagli in Bombay Talkies' new picture under production, which will be released after "Achhut Kanya."

"DANCING PIRATE" BIDS FOR TOP HONOURS

At The Regal

Pioneer Pictures terpsichorean "Dancing Pirate" showing from to-day at the Regal Theatre definitely adds another monument to the progress of colour in motion pictures. It is the triumphant presentation of Hollywood's first large scale attempt to give the public comedy and thrills in colour, and it required more than a year for research preparation and filming. Frank Morgan has the principal comedy characterization. The dancing headliner is Charles Collins, fresh from stage hits in New York and London. Steffi Duna, heroine of "La Cucaracha," which was the first picture filmed under the new process is the featured heart interest. Luis Alberni, a veteran of hundreds of screen laugh hits; Victor Varconi, star of silent picture days; Jack La Rue, villain extraordinary; the Royal Cansino family; a group of 50 dancing stars and many other favourites are active in the production. Morgan's work, backgrounded with colours in tune with his variegated moods and embarrassing situations, is said to have the finest opportunities of his entire career. Hollywood, after a preview of the film conceded a triumph for colour musical comedy and romance. "Dancing Pirate" was directed by Lloyd Corrigan and designed in colour by Robert Edmond Jones. Music and Lyrics are by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart.

"Show Boat" at the Capitol.

Kumari Madhuri in "Lahari Lala" at the West-End (Ranjit.)

"Bullets Or Ballots" at the Opera.

WADIA MOVIETONE

(Continued from Page 32.)

means that by the middle of September there will be 'three pictures' side by side.

By the way, John Cavas, who is to feature prominently in the forthcoming Jungle Thriller, is coming in one of the most realistic Jungle Picture yet made on the Indian Soil. In this great picture he will present some of the most unusual and unique feats that have yet come on the screen.

The story of this Jungle Thriller has been specially written with a view to give John an opportunity of showing the great skill he possesses. It will be little wonder if, after the picture is released, John may be marked out for yet another Coveted Prize!

The favourite slogan now going from mouth to mouth is:—"Wadia Pictures Spell 'Speed' and Mean 'Entertainment."

Keki Bava in "Prabhu-ka-Pyara" at the West End (Ranjit).

SUBURBAN SCHEMES

Annual Report Records Falling Off In Sales Of Land During 1935-36

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The report on the working of the Suburban Schemes for the year 1935-36 shows that in all 20,531 square yards of land worth Rs. 1,02,867 were sold during the year as compared with 59,345 square yards sold for Rs. 1,37,040 in the previous year.

The figures for 1935-36 are exclusive of the 13,958 square yards disposed of in the B sector of Chembur for Rs. 8,724. Of the total area sold, 10,779 square yards were in Khar Scheme 5,085 square yards in Chembur Sector A and 1,041 square yards in Danda.

The Land Manager is taking steps for the acquisition of lands for the Pestomsagar Sector of the Chembur Scheme. Enquiries for plots in A sector of this scheme are reported to be good.

In the Khar Model Suburb the amenities available are increasing. The Khar Gymkhana has erected a pavilion in the Recreation ground in the area allotted for this purpose.

The Land Manager reports that there are many inquiries for plots in this area, particularly in the B sector. There is a small block of undeveloped land adjoining this scheme. A Town Planning Scheme, No. VI-Bandra, has been prepared for the development of this area and submitted to the Bandra Municipality which in turn is expected shortly to apply for Government's sanction.

The lay-out of the Andheri sector of Shahar was recently sanctioned by Government. Shortly after a plot was sold and a proposal for the erection of a cinema in the shop area is now under consideration.

The lay-out of the scheme for the Kurla sector of the Central Salsette Tramway Scheme has not yet been sanctioned, but the sale of the Executive Engineer's bungalow has been approved. In the Vile Parle sector, an exchange of the Mangalorean Garden Homes Society's land for an equal area of the Government Gurcharan land has been allowed.

In Kirol North there have been no sales but there have been many inquiries for plots.

The total sales in all the schemes since their commencement up to the end of March 1936 amount to 18,35,195 square yards valued at Rs. 45,30,266.

During the year a provision of Rs 2 lakhs was made for advances under the State-aided Building Scheme and the loans sanctioned both for land and building amounted to Rs. 1,28,359.

Valuable Information
on
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MONOPLANE EXPLODES

American Pilot Has Miraculous Escape From Death

KANSAS CITY (Missouri).
Sept. 4.

While piloting a monoplane in the coast-to-coast air race, Joe Jacobson had a miraculous escape from death.

The machine exploded at a height of 5,000 feet, but the force of the blast threw Jacobson clear of the wreckage and he descended by parachute safely to earth. The machine belonged to Garwood, the speedboat racer.—Reuter.

CHOLERA TOLL MOUNTS UP

Upward Trend In Epidemic During Last Half Of August Reported

The following is the summary of Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending August 29.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 834 attacks and 330 deaths against 718 attacks and 320 deaths in the previous week. Dharwar district reported 243 attacks and 101 deaths against 149-76 in the previous week; Satara 148-68 against 150-62. Sholapur 141-41 against 116-61; Poona 76-32 against 62-28; Belgaum 73-31 against 20-11; Nasik 65-24 against 74-24; Ahmednagar 54-18 against 85-27; East Khandesh 23-12 against 50-24; Bijapur 9-3 against 1-1; West Khandesh 1-0 against 4-1 and Kanara 1-0 against 6-4.

After a fall for two weeks in the beginning of August the cholera incidence in the presidency has taken an upward curve from the middle of August.

During the week under report improvement is reported from East Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts while the situation in Satara, Sholapur and Poona Districts is almost stationary. Dharwar and Belgaum Districts have recorded a rise during the week. In Belgaum District there is spread of infection in Belgaum and Sampgaon talukas while in Dharwar District, Dharwar and Hubli talukas have reported more cases.

Medical Officer.

One Medical Officer appointed by the District Local Board is working in Belgaum District on cholera duty at present while Dharwar District has 3 Government Medical Officers in addition to the two engaged by the District Local Board. Twelve other Government Medical Officers are working on Cholera duty in affected areas at present. One more Government Medical Officer has been appointed in Ahmednagar District during the week in addition to the one already working there.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 21,395 bringing the total since January 1st to 272,083.

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HEPILEX embodies blood-forming, calcium, iron, potassium and liver extract—it is widely prescribed in all cases of poverty of blood and kindred complaints, e.g., brain fag, 'nerves', anaemia, sleeplessness and skin trouble.

Take HEPILEX in milk, water, or fruit juice—its taste is delicious.

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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS 6, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—Bulram [illegible] Ebrahim, Fort; Popular Pharmacy, [illegible] Rd.; Ferry & Co., Grant Road.

King's Regiment's Second Successive Win

K. S. L. I. BEATEN IN FINAL OF ROVER'S CUP TOURNAMENT

The King's Regiment from Multan retained the Rover's Cup for the second year in succession, when they defeated the King's Shropshire Light Infantry from Kamptee, in the final by two goals to nil on Saturday evening. Both the teams have won the Rover's Cup before and whereas the K. S. L. I. have won it once, the Kings have won the Cup three times twice in succession and three times in four years. There is another point to be noted, the K. S. L. I. are the first to win the Cup after the War, that is in 1921, whereas the King's Regiment are proud of being the first winners for two years in succession since the Cup has been remodelled last year.

The Kings were deserving winners, since their team work was much better than the K. S. L. I. and they gave a fine exhibition of first rate football, the best seen since their appearance in the Rover's Tournament. The K. S. L. I. on the other hand played well too and they actually had a little better of the game, but they failed in giving the finishing touches.

THE GAME

The K. S. L. I. were the first to attack and soon forced a corner, but the danger was cleared. Once again they came and this time Higginbotham was able to intercept. For a time the Shropshires had the better of the game and a fine movement saw Pope send in a neat pass, but Derrick shot wide. After this the ball travelled for the first time into the opposite area, where Chidlow saved from a shot off Jackson. The Shropshires once again came up and Thompson deflected a shot from Hale at the expense of a corner.

SOUND DEFENCE

When the game was fifteen minutes old the Kings took the upper hand, and for a brief spell of five minutes the Shropshires' goal underwent narrow escapes. At this period the Shropshires defence came out with flying colours, and it was Round and Weston, that were able to check the oncoming pressure. Weston, however, was the better of the two. Then Round nearly made a mistake by heading into his own goal, he was however lucky, for the ball went on the wrong side of the net. In the closing stages of the first period, both goals were visited; but neither was able to score, and at the interval the score board was blank.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Even exchanges was the feature of the game soon after the resumption. Finally the Kings got going and raided the opposing goals time and again. Scott, however, transferred play to the opposite area, with a long hefty-kick, where Carthidge brings off a fine save off Hale. Once more the Kings took up the attack, and Chidlow was called to save thrice in as many minutes.

KINGS SCORE

The game now became more interesting and both goal-keepers were called to save in turn. At this period Carthidge brought off a magnificent save off a headed from Derrick. Then mid-way through this period Moore put his side ahead with a high shot, which had Chidlow completely beaten.

The Shropshires were now playing better than before and made desperate raids on the opposing goal, but they could not put the finishing touch to their fine combination. Two minutes before the end, however, Mella put the issue beyond doubt when he scored with a first-timer and the end soon arrived with the Kings holding the Cup for the second year in succession.

After the game Mr. D. Moir Vice-President of the W.I.F.A. Ltd. gave a short speech, in which he thanked all the teams that took part in the Tournament and congratulated the King's Regiment for their success and wished the K.S.L.I. better luck next year. Mrs. Moir then gave away the trophies to the respective teams. The Texaco won the Leslie Running Cup and R. Brown of the same obtained the gold medal for the best timing of 12-3/5secs.

Thus another Rovers Tournament came to a successful end

RESULT.

KING'S REGIMENT ..... 2 goals.
KING'S S.L.I. ..... Nil.

TEAMS.

KING'S REGIMENT:—Carthidge; Higginbottom and Thompson; Marles, Quinn and Howard; Shaw, Mella, Jackson, Hughes and Moore.

K. S. L. I.:— Chidlow; Round and Weston; Blanchard, Friday and Scott; Hale, Cooper, Derrick, Dunn and Pope.

REFEREE:—Mr. Bradley.

LINESMEN:—Messrs. Hudson & Birtchnell.

TO-DAY:—Deciding game in the Indian Football League.

D.L.I. Followers v. Parel Sporting I. F. L. ground, 5-30 p.m.

PREVIOUS WINNERS OF THE ROVER'S CUP.

1891—1st Bn. Worcester Regiment.
1892—1st Bn. Worcester Regiment.
1893—2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers.
1894—2nd Bn. The Royal Scots.
1895—2nd Bn. The Royal Scots.
1896—2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantry.
1897—2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment.
1898—Highland Light Infantry.
1899—2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regiment.
1900—42nd Royal Highlanders.
1901—2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regiment.
1902—1st Bn. Cheshire Regiment.
1903—1st Bn. Cheshire Regiment.
1904—1st Bn. Cheshire Regiment.
1905—1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.
1906—2nd Bn. The Royal Scots.
1907—2nd Bn. The East Lancs.
1908—2nd Bn. Worcester Regiment.
1909—2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment.
1910—2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment.
1911—1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
1912—2nd Bn. Dorset Regiment.
1913—The Royal Scots.
1914—'20 Not played.
1921—1st Bn. K.S.L.I.
1922—2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantry.
1923—2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantray.
1924—2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment.
1925—2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment.
1926—2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment.
1927—1st Bn. Cheshire Regiment.
1928—1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
1929—2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
1930—2nd Bn. K.O.S.B.'s.
1931—2nd Bn. Royal West Kent Regiment.
1932—Royal Irish Fusiliers.
1933—1st Bn. The King's Regiment.
1934—Sherwood Foresters.
1935—1st Bn. The King's Regiment.

Internationalism Is No Dangerous Ideal For India

VERDICT AT A BOMBAY DEBATE

In the present political state, Internationalism is not a dangerous ideal for Indians to pursue. This was the verdict of a Bombay meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Saturday evening.

It was a debate organised by the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay. Keen interest in the subject was evinced by the audience who consisted mostly of youths. Mr. M. C. Chagla was in the chair.

Mr. V. B. Shanbhaug moved that "in the present political state internationalism is a dangerous ideal for Indians to pursue." Mr. Shanbhaug said that internationalism had no sanctions to support it. It was almost absurd. The League of Nations had one foot in the grave and the other was hesitating to be outside.

Mr. Joachim Alva opposed the motion. He said that internationalism was very essential, for various reasons. One of these was Peace. Then there was the moral factor.

Several speakers discussed the proposition for nearly two hours. The resolution when put to vote was declared lost by a majority.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, in the course of his presidential address, said that internationalism was practically the elimination of the State. In other words, it brought about a World-State. As an ideal, nobody would fight against it. Everybody had to realise that peace and prosperity were not possible until the time when there was a World-State. Everybody must work for and attain it. That was the ideal towards which the world would ultimately move.

"What is the ideal you are going to keep before you—the ideal of internationalism or nationalism" asked Mr. Chagla.

Mr. Chagla made it clear that he would not want for India the imperial nationalism of either Germany or Italy. But India should be able to hold her head high in the community of nations. It was not true to say that to support nationalism was to take up a parochial or insular view.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri proposed a vote of thanks.

WORRIES OF AN INDIAN POLITICIAN

(Continued from Page 22.)

politician, and I say this with great trepidation, is the Press. I am not one of those who affect to despise or to hate the Press. I am deeply grateful to them. We, politicians, owe a great deal to them. But the real worry of the politician is that the pressman sometimes wants all the information you have, when you are unable to give any; but has no use for any of your information, when you are anxious to secure publicity for the same. It is now wise to keep the pressmen at arm's length. It is also perhaps not wise to be too much in their hands; you have to strike the golden mean.

THE "WRITER"

Another worry of the Indian politician is his correspondence. Day after day, many people write to him on all kinds of subjects political and other-wise. beggars, applicants for jobs, friends, candid friends, enemies anonymous scribes—all write to him. I remember in 1920, sitting at breakfast with the late Desabandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru and other friends at the time of the Congress at Nagpur, when the 'Dak' arrived. Desabandhu Das got a whole heap of letters. After reading a few of them, he turned to me and asked me with a quizzical smile, "why do all the lunatics of the world go to us?" I told him, "Because, Mr. Das, perhaps we are also lunatics ourselves". That explains how many people write to the politician and expect him to reply. Well, we do our best.

THE VISITOR

I have not yet come to the end of the worries of a politician; I shall soon do so. Another great worry of the Indian politician, and I believe of other politicians, is the visitor. They all come; some of them want to advise him; some of them want to discuss social, political, economic or racial, problems; some of them want some favour for them. But none of them will tell you the points immediately. Most of them resent it, if you bustle them. Well, one has got to learn to be patient with them.

GEOGRAPHY OF COUNTRY

If you think I am too long in detailing to you the worries of an Indian politician, let me assure you I am coming to the end. One great worry of the Indian Politician is the geography of this country. The constant touring, talking to friends, addressing public meetings and all the attendant worry of general and election campaigns, complete the picture. There are compensations, yes, congratulatory addresses, flowers, processions, music, praise and everything else. I should be less than human were I to say that I do not like them at all. Let me be frank. I like them. But I want to say here that a politician, I believe it is true in all countries, has got to have an iron constitution. The average man thinks that a politician has no need for food, sleep or rest. Well, a politician must have to brave all these before he can claim to be one. Politicians all over the world are generally treated with indifference, and sometimes with contempt. Occasionally, the word "politician" is used as a term of abuse. That is another worry of his. But the politician smiles and goes on, for he knows better. The very people who abuse him will rush to him first, if anything goes wrong in the State.

SECRET WITH POLITICIAN

Perhaps, you will lose your temper now, if I am to state I have not yet freed you from the worries of Indian politicians. But that is just my worry. You can afford to lose your temper, but I never can. Well, sometimes you may wonder how, with all these worries, a politician continues to remain sane. I often wonder myself, but I think the secret lies in the Indian politician learning, as I am always trying to learn, to love other things in life besides politics, music, theatre, books, flowers, nature, children and friends. These things keep me sane and, a politician. Well I hope you have survived this talk. At any rate, do not run away with the impression that I am too worried as a politician to talk to you again.

I will not, therefore say "Good-bye" but merely "Au Revoir".—Unfied Press.

CERCELLO WINS TRIAL PLATE IN EASY STYLE

Diagonal Awarded Burnett Plate On Protest

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Sept. 5.

Holiday-makers mustered in full strength at Poona yesterday, hoping to retrieve past losses, but they were foiled in their attempts to do so. Jockey Dillon who returned from Calcutta failed to prove the saviour of backers as was devoutly expected. The only race he did win on High Hill was disallowed after a protest by the connections of Diagonal, the runner up.

Quite the most spectacular gamble of the day came off when Zozan captured the Cecil Gray Plate. Britt, the Kolhapur jockey had the mount on Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's horse, but the plunge on this outsider was negotiated by a powerful combination unconnected with the stable. It has become fashionable for big backers to pinch the market of small owners after getting inspired information. The authorities are probably aware of the circumstances under which Zozan was backed, and unless they put their foot down on this evil practice, the game is not worth the candle. Last week the same party burnt their fingers badly, but undeterred they went nap on Zozan this time and brought home the bacon.

Cercello Wins Trial Plate

Cercello made light of his negligible penalty in the Trial Plate, by winning by a street. Scanlan was so contemptuous of his rivals that he looked round twice up the straight to see how far they were. Pin Money who finished second was deprived of that honour when Tel Asur's jockey complained of interference. The offence was so trivial that I wonder the Stewards took any notice of it. The handicapper will have to revise his notions of the merits of Cercello, who is a much better horse than he is given credit for at present. Shivaji, the Great refused to face the barrier and was badly left when the barrier was released.

High Hill Loses Race On Protest

In the Burnett Plate High Hill, the actual winner lost the race in the Stewards' Room. The decision was absolutely correct and the cheering which greeted the announcement demonstrated that the public are not slow in recognising a just ruling. Dillon who was on the outside at the turn crossed over to the rails and in doing so interfered with Diagonal.

Trainer W. Evans sprang the biggest surprise of the afternoon with Dame de Coeur IV in the Aundh Plate. The mare well ridden by Leeson accounted for Grand Raja and Wagon Hill with a late run on the outside. Completely neglected the daughter of Ecouen paid Rs. 398 for win and Rs. 101 for place.

Another unreliable customer to score was Francolin in the Galway Plate. The son of Franklin has been the despair of tipsters, touts and his connections with Sam Black in the saddle he won in runaway fashion from Ballylinch and Tiger Tim.

Harding had simply to sit still on Golden Crown to win the Wanowrie Plate. The Kashmir chestnut beat some of the best Arab sprinters in the land with such ridiculous ease that sound judges of horseflesh are wondering whether he is a pure bred Arab at all. During the war there was miscegeneration and it seems that animals hailing from the Mosul district are suspect. As long as Golden Crown is racing there is no chance of him being dethroned.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN CROWN, 8-11, Hardinge 1

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER, 9-3, Dillon 2

Mr. Haji Ahmad Burroo's VERSHAN, 9-3, Obaid .. 3

Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH, 9-3, Munro 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1 length, and 3 lengths.

Time 1 minute, 22 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 16 for win Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

Not Run: Burgess (9-3) and Happy King (8-0).

Favourite: Golden Crown (8-11)

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600 third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's AL BARMAKI, 7-13, Simmons,.. 1

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM, 7-9, Lott 2

Mr. Kodayar Rustom's HAZIMA, 9-4, Read 3

Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA, 8-5, Burn 4

Won by 3|4 lengths, 6 lengths, and 3|4 lengths.

Time 2 minutes, 10 1|5 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 55 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 47 and Rs. 36 for places.

Not Run: German (8-10) and Tariff (8-0).

Favourite: Mahboobat Tariq (7-11).

Trained by Owner, Mr. Mahomed Jamoor.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Mr. M.H. Ahmedbhoy's DILAWAR 8-4, Evans 1

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A.J. Hoyt's ORIENT 8-10, C. Hoyt 2

H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's KUTUB 8-4, Brace .. 3

Mr. K. T. Sampat's Al Muqbil 8-0, Dillon 4

Not run: Goolab 7-5.

Won by 3 lengths, short head, short head.

Time: 2mins. 10secs.

First tote paid Rs. 58 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 78 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN 8-3, S. Black 1

Mr. V. Rosenthal's BALLYLINCH 8-2, Read 2

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's TIGER TIM 8-5, Dillon 3

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost 8-3, Simmons 4

All ran.

Won by 3-1|2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time: 2mins. 11-4|5secs.

Mr. Ambalal Mulchand Shah, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. Tech. (Manchester), returned to Bombay by the mail boat on Friday from England where he had gone for advanced studies in Textile Technology. He had a brilliant college career, passing all his examinations in the first class. Mr. Shah is the second son of Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah, a leading Advocate of Ahmedabad and nephew of the Justice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah.

First tote paid Rs. 152 for win; Rs. 35, Rs. 65, and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. V.G. Mohan Rao's DAME DE COEUR IV 7-0 (carried 7-4), Leeson 1

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND RAJA 8-2, Dillon ... 2

Mr. Gem's WAGON HILL 8-2, Mendoza 3

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Kilfinane 9-4, Simmons 4

Not run: Zorawar 9-0, Saint Amour 8-5 and Flamcoe 7-10.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 1|2 length, neck.

Time: 1 min. 45-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 398 for win; Rs. 101, Rs. 44 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by W. Evans.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 8,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,750. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's CERCELLO 8-1, Scanlan 1

Mr. A. Higgins' TEL ASUR 7-1, Mendoza 2

Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 7-5 (carried 7-7), Evans 3

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Hesperitus 7-8, Dillon 4

Not run: Vermeil II 7-8.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 43secs.

First tote paid Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 28 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. L. Svamvur's DIAGONAL 8-3, Read 1

Mr. S. Bagree's HIGH HILL 8-6, Dillon 2

Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE 8-0, Brace 3

Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A.M. Khairaz's Garter Princess 8-3, Burn 4

Not run: Argo's Heir 8-12, Pomphidor 8-10 and Greek Glen 8-3.

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 22 and Rs. 48 for places.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-4, Britt 1

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's FUNNY FACE 8-3, McQuade 2

Mr. C. N. Permanand's IMPERIAL 7-13, Southall 3

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali 9-0, Obaid 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 95 for win; Rs. 42, Rs. 30 and Rs. 29 for places.

RAIN STOPS DAY'S PLAY

Indians Meet Julian Cahn's XI In Two-Day Match

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

At the close of the play in the two-day match between Indians and Julian Cahn's Eleven, Indians had made nine for no wicket. Rain stopped further play.

THE TEAMS

The following are the teams:—

INDIANS:—Amir Elahi, Gopalan, Wazir Ali, Ramaswami, Bannerjee, Jai, Mushtaq Ali, Hindlekar, Baqa Jilani, C. S. Nayudu and Palia.

JULIAN CAHN'S ELEVEN:—Newman, Reddick, Summers, Dempster, Maxwell, Morkell, Crisp, Peebles, Butterworth, Vaulkhard and Hall.

THE PLAY

The Indian touring team commenced a two-day match against Julian Cahn's Eleven to-day in showery weather. The wicket was good.

Winning the toss the Indians batted first, sending in Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali. These two had sent up nine for no wicket, when thunderstorm broke over the ground which was under water within ten minutes. No further play was possible for the day.

Sir Julian Cahn is not playing on account of an injured ankle.

INDIANS (1st Innings)

Mushtaq Ali (not out) 1

Hindlekar (not out) 8

Total (for no wicket) .. 9

AFGHANS BEAT OXFORD OCCASIONALS

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Afghan Olympic Hockey Team beat Oxford University occasionals by two goals to one at Oxford. Razali and Sultan scored for the Afghan team.—Reuter.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP

"Winter Worker" Wins Race At Manchester

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Sept. 5.

At Manchester Prince Edward Handicap run over a distance of two miles, 2 furlongs and 75 yards resulted as follows.—

WINTER WORKER 1

APPLE PEEL 2

PLUNGER 3

Six ran.

Won by six lengths, 3|4 length separated second and third horses.

The following were the starting prices:—

6|1 Winter Worker; 9-4 Apple Peel; 5|2 Plunger.

BOMB FACTORY RAIDED

Explosives For Sale To Proclaimed Offenders And Criminals?

FEROZEPORE, Sept. 3.

A bomb factory has been discovered and two persons arrested in that connection in village Ruhurianwali in the jurisdiction of police station Muktsar.

A police raiding party, it is stated, despatched under Mirza Mahomed Zaman from Ferozepore has done this little job for public good. The raiding party was sent on the strength of private information received by Mr. A. K. Kaul, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The police party proceeded straight to Muktsar from where they had their plans arranged. More constables were needed, so the Muktsar police also were requested to help. Thus, equipped with sufficient strength numerically, the party got into a lorry and drove to the village. Lest the lorry engine's sound might create scare among the owners of this dangerous "factory", the police dispensed with the automobile just two miles from the village.

Raid And Arrests

It was about five in the morning when the house of Sher Singh was surrounded and before he and his companion Kirpal Singh, a sweeper of the village and Laksmi Rana could get up and give resistance the police rushed inside and secured them. A locked room upstairs was opened by a key supplied by Sher Singh and the police could just see a little factory equipped with necessary instruments and materials for bomb-making. A quantity of potassium nitrate, acid and pieces of glass were recovered besides 9 live bombs.

More dangerous than the manufacture of the bombs itself was the confession the arrested culprits made.

"They are just for sale—to proclaimed offenders and criminals", said they.—United Press.

"PRITI-BHOJAN" AT AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 4.

A meeting of the priti-bhojan ticket-holders under the auspices of Ahmedabad Jain Youth League met at Sheth Hansraj Pragji's residence to-day evening.

After the discussions of the programme of Mr. Parmanand Kapadia while in Ahmedabad for two days, some speakers described this bhojan as a challenge to the orthodox resolution of ex-communicating Mr. Parmanand, the leader of the youths. Some speakers while speaking beyond limit were checked by the House and interrupted.

The leader expressed regret for such a poor attendance in spite of the good sale of tickets and exhorted the youth to be present in great number in the priti-bhojan on the 6th inst.

INDIANS TO CLIMB EVEREST

Mr. G. D. Joshi Invites Aspiring Youths To Join Expedition In Contemplation

Mr G. D. Joshi, Organising Secretary, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club, Delhi, who came to Bombay recently, in a statement to the Press says:

"Perhaps the public is aware that there are two foreign expeditions already started to climb Mount Nandadevi (25,642 feet) situated in Kumaon, this year during this month.

"Fired by their zeal and enthusiasm, it is thought imperative that a party of Indian climbers should also visit the peak as soon as rain is over. I shall, therefore, be very glad, if any youth of Bombay offers to accompany me. The object of this visit is, inter alia' to qualify Indian climbers for higher peaks like Nanga Parbat, Kinchanganga, Everest and other unknown and unexplored mighty peaks of the Himalayas.

"If Indian youths show a bit of enthusiasm, I am sure, they will prove good climbers.

"Young men, therefore, desirous to accompany me are requested to see me personally, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon daily, at 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay and may enquire details.

LOWERING MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

New Bill Aims At Bringing It Down To Level Of Bombay Assembly

"The Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of a bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, says:—

"Under paragraph 3 (d) of Part III of the Sixth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the franchise for the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the City of Bombay is the payment of an annual rental of Rs. 60. It is desirable that the municipal franchise, which is now the payment of a monthly rental of Rs. 10, should be lowered to the same level.

"It is also proposed that the electoral rolls prepared on the bases of the new franchise should first be used at the general elections to be held in 1938. The Bill seeks to carry out these objects."

DEATH FROM GALLIPOLI WOUND

Bullet Moves After Twenty-One Years

REPLEY, Surrey.

Mr. John Russel Makinson a hotel proprietor of Ripley, Surrey has died from a bullet wound received 21 years ago.

He was shot in the heart at the Gallipoli landing in 1915. He recovered but the bullet remained.

A few weeks ago he set out in the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain for a cruise in the Mediterranean to revisit the scenes of his war service with his wife.

The bullet moved during the voyage and Mr. Makinson died. His wife brought her husband's body back to Southampton in the ship.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

POONA, Sept. 5.

A meeting of Congress Socialists and members of the Youth League held last night Mr. S. M. Joshi presiding, resolved to hold a Maharashtra Youths' Conference at Poona in the first week of October and to request Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to preside at the conference.

It will be remembered that the last conference was held in 1932 under Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's Presidency.—A. P.

BHANGI STRIKE IN BHAVNAGAR

(From A Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 5

Since this morning, Bhangis have been on strike. The city is full of filth, public and private works are stopped and municipal officers are much confused.

Some people are trying to break the unity of Bhangis.

TRACED AFTER SIX MONTHS

Husband Finds His Erring Wife With Help Of Police

HOSHIARPUR, Sept. 3.

A young married woman, wife of a school-teacher at Amritsar who had eloped with her paramour six months ago, was traced at Khanpur, a suburb of Hoshiarpur, by her husband with the help of the City Police.

The couple was produced to-day in the Court of the City Magistrate where, on being questioned by the court, the woman admitted that the child, which the teacher had brought with him was hers.

The court after preliminary proceedings, adjourned the case till to-morrow.—United Press.

"HARTAL" OF LORRY DRIVERS

Vigorous Agitation In Jullundur As Protest Against New Bill

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 4.

There is vigorous agitation going on among the lorry drivers of the Doaba against the traffic Control Bill. Abiding by the decision of an Amritsar meeting, the Executive Committee of the Doaba Motor Union has resolved to observe "hartal" on the 7th September.

It is understood that a representative deputation of the motor lorry owners and drivers will shortly proceed to Simla to acquaint the members of the Assembly with their grievances.—United Press.

BURMA ELECTION PROGRAMME

RANGOON, September 5.

To-day's Burma Gazette announces that the Burma Legislative Council has been dissolved with effect from September 5. Dates for general elections have been fixed. Nominations will be made on 16th October, scrutiny on 19th October.

Polling will take place on 10th November for Karens, Indians, Anglo-Burmans, Europeans and, in special constituencies on 14th November for general urban and rural constituencies. September 26 has been prescribed as date for the final publication of the electoral rolls of all constituencies in the house of representatives.—United Press.

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Bombay Chronicle: IX-36 (Please write in Block Letters)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs, Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market declined on lower closing cables from America. Improved on trade calling and scarcity of contracts. Narrow market.

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Purchases are being made on orders from Bombay. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call". Weather reports are more favourable. Our opinion is that the market is discounting a crop of 1,20,00,000 bales.

New York.—American Co-operative Association estimate 1,16,00,000 bales which is one million bales less than their August first estimate.

New York.—Trade buying. Good business in dry goods. Little pressure to sell. Report expected to indicate a crop of about 1,18,00,000 bales. Beneficial rains in the North-West ignored.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 4.	
October	11.64
December	11.65
January	11.68
March	11.71
May	11.76
July	11.76
Middling spot	12.04

ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 4.	
October	11.60
December	11.60
January	11.63
Middling spot	12.00
11-00 a.m. Ranges.—	
October	11.63
December	11.64
January	11.66
Noon Call.—	
October	11.60
December	11.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 4.	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.	
September	6.35
October	6.26
November	6.18
December	6.18
January	6.19
February	6.19
March	6.20
April	6.20
May	6.20
June	6.19
July	6.19
August	6.09
September	6.05
Middling spot	6.70
10-12 a.m. Quotations.—	
October	6.25
January	6.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.	
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
October	10.27
November	10.12
January	9.78
March	9.56
May	9.38
July	9.21
August	9.21
Middling spot	10.31

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.	
BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.38
Fine (Good staple)	5.53
Superfine (Good staple)	5.68
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.39
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.54
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.69
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.45
Fully good	4.55
Fine	4.67

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept. 4.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	7

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 4.	
Linseed, La Plata Hull C. I. F. Sept. sellers	£11/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta London C. I. F. Sept-Oct. sellers	£13/11/3
Linseed, Bombay London C. I F. Sept-Oct. sellers	£14/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Cont C. I. F. Sept-Oct. sellers	£13/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C. I. F. Sept-Oct. sellers	£12/17/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York, cotton futures, the local market opened firm at Rs. 214/2 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market opened at 2 p.m. being Parsi Pateti holiday. There was active professional buying and prices advanced to Rs. 215/8. There was scarcity of sellers.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later was quoted 8 points higher which influenced further buying in the local market and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 216/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	216/4
Oomra D/J.	193/12
Bengal D/J.	157/12

SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is a consolidated statement of the position of the Bank scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday August 28.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	128,40,62,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	101,00,42,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	5,07,24,000
(b) Rupees	57,33,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	26,51,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	33,17,91,000
(v) Advances in India	85,76,67,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	2,43,88,000

Publish under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 4.	
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	34
Wheat Barletta Russo	Nominal
Wheat South-Australian Sept-Oct sellers	38/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 4.	
Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 4.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£117
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/8
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£102 3/4
National Bank of India	£47
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 4.	
Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 4.	
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	06/18/0 1/2

EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 4.	
T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.03 11/16
Paris	76.51
Berlin	12.53
Madrid nominal	42.25
Amsterdam	7.42
Brussels	29.81 1/2
Milan	64.06
Berne	15.45 1/4
Prague	121.87

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 4.	
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers	25/7 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Oct-Dec. sellers	25/7 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

MONSOON STRONG IN CENTRAL INDIA

Heavy Rain Expected In Orissa And C. P.

POONA, Sept. 5.

The monsoon has been strong in and around west Central Provinces and active in east United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, west Central Provinces, and Konkan, local in Bengal, west United Provinces, east Central Provinces and east Rajputana. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, east and north Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Madras, Deccan and north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Saugor, Panchmari, Dalhousie four inches each; Diamond Island, Mahableshwar three each; Bhopal two; Tavoy, Khandala one and a half each and Jaipur one.

Forecast

Rainfall will be widespread from Orissa to west Central India and in Lower Burma.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will continue in and around west Central Provinces and occur in Orissa during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5/9/1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.076 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.9 degrees 1.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 229 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.68 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.07 inches.

Weather Remarks Showers and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5/9/36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81-0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches, and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

METTUR POWER HOUSE

H. E. Sir Kurma Performs Opening Ceremony

METTUR, Sept. 5.

H. E. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Acting Governor laying the foundation stone of the Power House at Mettur to-day, said:

"Mettur is a source from which will flow a double stream of prosperity—water to bring fertility to the soil, and electricity to provide energy for our industries, light for our towns and villages and irrigation to lands which the canals cannot reach. Among the works of human hands there can be few that are more beneficient than this mighty Dam, and all honour should be paid, now and hereafter, to those great names which associate most closely with its achievement, Lord Goschen, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir Clement Mullings.—A. P.

SEX-OL

for PERMANENT SEX-HEALTH

After years of patient research, German Manufacturing Chemists have at last manufactured Sexol which successfully roots out all the sex discrepancies caused by excesses and overdoings. W. Rihr's Sexol is now an internationally known remedy to eradicate every cause of sexual weakness.

W. Rihr's Sexol is an incomparable general tonic as well. It relieves the sufferer from diabetes, brain fag, nervousness and one full course of Sexol will make you a perfect He-Man.

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Stockists: — P. Harkishondas & Co. Lamington Road.

General Stores: Matunga.

Oriental Pharmacy, Sandhurst Road.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Quietly Steady But Wheat Strong

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton witnessed quick two sided fluctuations. The opening tendency was strong but prices eased off on heavy selling pressure and hedging at the advance. The market is closed on Monday.

BULLION QUIETLY STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled quietly steady.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat ruled firm on better outside advices. Jute was steady.

WALL STREET STRONG

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was strong.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	11.64
To-day's opening	11.73
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	11.51
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	6.26
To-day's opening	6.28
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.35
Difference	+.09

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 213-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 5.

Cotton early displayed considerable steadiness on better overseas advices and lower crop ideas which induced scattered trade and foreign buying but subsequently the market was subjected to heavy pressure and southern hedging together with week-end liquidation.

Trading in October commenced at 11.73 i.e. 9 points higher than previous closing. Prices at first advanced on better Liverpool and scattered trade buying but thereafter prices showed an easier tendency following preholiday liquidation and southern hedging as a result of which early gains were lost and the market suffered further losses on renewed selling pressure with October finally closing at 11.51. with a decline of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.58/11.58) 11.73/11.73
December (11.60/11.58) 11.74/11.73
January (11.63/11.63) 11.78/11.77

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.25) 6.35
American December (6.17) 6.27
Egyptian October (10.26) 10.34
Egyptian November (10.11) 10.19

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 5.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

Tin (£188 3/4 buyers £189 1/4 sellers. Firm) closed.

Lead (£17 7/13 buyers £17 1/2 sellers. Firm) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £48 1/2) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	5.03 23/32
To-day's opening	5.03 21/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.03 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	5.03 11/16
To-day's opening	5.03 11/16
To-day's closing	5.03 11/16
Difference	nil.

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	76.51
To-day's opening	76.51
To-day's closing	76.51
Difference	nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 5.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 11/16 and improved to 5.03 13/16 on some support but closed at 5.03 11/16.

Franc opened at 76.51 and continued steady with no important variation.

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept. 5.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Speculators sold. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 5.

	Last to-day's price	Opening price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 9/16d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 9/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 5.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 5.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 5.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.77 5/8) 5.77 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.06) 38.05
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2) 0.94 5/8
London on Milan (64.06) 64.06
London on Shanghai (1/2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened strong with October at 8s 5/8 and December 8s 3/4. Prices advanced on active speculative buying and covering influenced by bullish cables from abroad.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Easy Situation Unbroken

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The money market was somewhat contrary to expectation. Notes circulation expanded by over 2 1/4 million but the Bank of England continues to augment its stock of gold thus ensuring that no break occurs in the easy money situation which is so helpful in the general trade.

Wall Street opened firm and will be closed on Monday.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Jutes ruled firm and business was on moderate scale. Coals were unchanged with small turnover. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous revealed no fresh feature. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 10/5, three and a half per cent Government paper 99/12, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/15, four per cent loan 1960/70 115/12 odd lot.

Banks.—Central 34/14 small lots, Reserve 134/4.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Rly. 13/4.

Coals:—Bengal 287/8, Burrakur 13/2. Equitable 32/10, South Karanpura 4/9.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 421, Howrah 55, Kamarhatty 529, Kanknarrah 412/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone pref 14/8, Rawalpindi electric 27, Britannia building and iron 5/15, Indian iron and steel 12, Calcutta safe deposit 1/8 premium, Dunlop rubber pref 133, British Ceylon corporation 7/6.

Sugars:—Carew and Co. 24/2 cum rights, Rohtas 22/8.—A. P.

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 3/8 sellers) £17 5/16 sellers.

Dunlop Sept. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers

Lightning Sept. (£18 3/4) £18 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16) closed

Forward (7 3/4) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct. (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 7/8 sellers) £15 7/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	9	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	9	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	9	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	10	3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	10	0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	8	9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 5.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 5.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (do) 65 5/8) do) 67 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (do) 39 1/8) do) 39 1/8

U S Steel Common (do) 69 5/8) do) 71

U S Steel Preference (do) 140) unquoted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	5	0	3
Wheat January 1937	5	0	6
Linseed September	7	13	0
Linseed May 1937	7	10	0

The tone was steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.12 1/4. Prices advanced on better local enquiry and foreign buying influenced by strength of outside markets.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 5.

11-30 p.m

	Rs	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	11	6
Silver 1st settlement	48	12	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	13	0
Gold ready	34	2	6
Gold 1st settlement	34	2	6
Gold 2nd settlement	34	2	9
Sovereigns	21	14	0

AWARD FOR BRAVERY

The Chairman of the Bombay Branch of the Safety First Association of India writes:—

The noblest expression of "Safety First" principles is the taking of grave personal risk to save others from accidental death or injuries. In recognition of such acts the Safety First Association of India have instituted a special award "For Bravery".

The Award is open to persons engaged in industry in India, Burma and Ceylon.

The object of the Award is to recognise conspicuous acts of merit or gallantry, involving personal risk or other special circumstances, performed by any persons to save human life and limb from accidental death and injury.

Applications or recommendations for the Award must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Association as soon as practicable after the occurrence and should be accompanied by full details of the occurrence, together with the names and addresses of witnesses.

Inmates and staff of Karnatak Harijan Sevashram (Orphanage), Hubli, conducted by Sardar Virangauda Patil and his wife Shrimati Nagamma. Sardar Patil is seen standing 3rd from left, while Mrs. Patil is seated 4th from left.

No Trial For Defiance Of Punjab Ban

Masani To Be Externed From Province To Bombay Under Police Escort

LAHORE, September 5.

Inquiries in official quarters show that Mr. Masani is being externed from the Punjab to Bombay under police escort.

Sardar Sardul Singh, the Punjab Congress leader, stated that he and Dr. Satyapal offered bail for Mr. Masani, but they were informed that Mr. Masani was being externed from the Punjab.—A. P.

TO BE RELEASED IN DELHI

LAHORE, September 5.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Masani was taken to Kanakacha station, fourteen miles from Lahore on the Lahore-Ferozepur route where he was entrained for Delhi. Two Sub-Inspectors will be escorting him as far as Delhi where, it is now stated, he will be released.—A. P.

MASANI DEFIES PUNJAB ORDER

Arrested At Lajpatrai Bhuvan

LAHORE, September 5.

Mr. M. R. Masani, the well-known Bombay Socialist leader, was arrested at twelve noon today, while taking breakfast in the Lajpatrai Bhuvan.

It is expected that he will be immediately placed before the Magistrate.

Surrounded by Congressmen and journalists, Mr. M. R. Masani waited at the Bradlaugh Hall after the period in which he had been ordered to leave the Punjab, had expired at 9 a.m.

Congress President Tours Districts

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left this evening for a tour in the districts. He will visit Aligarh and Meerut and return on the 14th instant.—A. P.

ARREST AND AFTER

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

After the arrest Mr. Masani was taken in a car to the police lock-up followed by Lala Shyamlal, M.L.A., Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Dr. Satyapal.

Lala Shyamlal then saw the Superintendent of the C.I.D. in the Civil Secretariat with a view to arrange bail. While the talk was going on between Lala Shyamlal and the Superintendent the police removed Mr. Masani to an unknown destination. The police are maintaining reticence about the future plan.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH

Date Not Yet Fixed For Examination By His Calcutta Doctor

DARJEELING: Sept. 5.

According to the latest official information the condition of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, detained at Kurseong, is now much better. It is understood that the date has not yet been fixed for Mr. Bose's examination by his Calcutta doctor.—A.P.

FOR MARTIAL LAW IN PALESTINE

British Army Reservists Recalled To Service

LONDON, September 5.

On their breakfast tables, hundreds of young army reservists, mostly under 30, received letters from the War Office recalling them to service. They are men of Section A, army reserve, at present limited to maximum of 3,000 men, of whom only a proportion will be required.

The War Office appeals to employers to keep their jobs open for them on their return. They will be treated exactly as ordinary soldiers.

It is understood that reinforcements for Palestine, a total of about 10,000 which is leaving Aldershot on September 11, will comprisee of 12 infantry battallions, four field companies of the Royal Engineers three companies of the Royal Corps of Signals and three companies of Royal Army Service Corps, bringing the total of British troops in Palestine to 17,000

They are sufficient to allow the imposition of Martial Law though it is hoped that this will not be necessary.—Reuter.

Miss Suryabala (centre), daugh ter of Mr. K. M. Munshi left for England on Saturday to study for the Teacher's Diploma. Photo shows her with Mr. and Mrs. Munshi.

STOP PRESS

NO TRACE OF 'MRS. MARKHAM' AT ST. JOHN.

NEW YORK, September 5.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of "Mrs. Markham" who, after being sighted over Newfoundland, was reported to have made a forced landing at Saint John (New Brunswick).

Representatives of National Broadcasting Company rushed by air to the spot, but found no trace of the machine.

It is now believed that "Mrs. Markham" is continuing the flight to New York.—Reuter.

COAL STRIKE AVERTED

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The threatened coal stoppage in South Wales has been averted. Following prolonged discussions by the Mines Secretary, Captain Crookshank, the owners of Bedwas colliery have offered to meet the representatives of the South Wales Miners Federation to discuss the question of secret ballot provided the strike notices are withdrawn. The Federation has decided to withdraw the notices and the meeting with Bedwas Company will be held on September 9. In the meantime work will continue as usual. —Reuter.

LABOUR TO STUDY SPANISH SITUATION

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A joint meeting of Trades Union Congress, Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party has decided to send a delegation to Paris to learn first hand the position in France with special reference to the situation in Spain. Subsequently Mr. George Hicks, member of the House of Commons, left for Paris.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS BEATEN BACK

MADRID, Sept. 5.

Severe check to insurgent drive on the Madrid from the south-west has been inflicted by Government troops in the region of Talavera Dalareina, nearly eighty miles from the Capital. The insurgents were forced to retire along a twelve-mile front which they occupied the previous day. Government assault was supported by strong detachments of artillery and seven triple engined bombers flanked by chaser 'planes.

President Azana arrived in Talavera Front to-day and was enthusiastically received. The inhabitants of the Talavera who had evacuated the town have now returned.—Reuter.

NO NEWS OF WOMAN SOLO FLIER

Ominous Weather Report From Newfoundland

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Air Ministry reports that up to noon to-day there has been no news of Mrs. Beryl Markham, who is making a solo attempt to fly across the Atlantic from east to west. The plane was reported passing over Ireland at midnight against strong wind.

Weather reports from Newfoundland this morning are somewhat ominous. Meanwhile the Trans-Atlantic fliers, Richman and Merill, are remaining in London to-day. They hope to take off from Abingdon on their return to New York at dawn to-morrow.—Reuter.

MRS. MARKHAM SIGHTED

Still 1,200 Miles To Cover

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK: Sept. 5.

Mrs. Markham, the first woman to fly the Atlantic East to West in her 'plane, was sighted over Renewse, New Foundland, at 2-35 p.m. (B.S.T.), flying low in a westward direction. She has still about 1,200 miles to fly to reach New York. Weather off America is cold and misty and a strong north-west wind is blowing.

FORCED LANDING AT ST. JOHN

NEW YORK, Sept 5.

Mrs. Markham is reported to have had a forced landing at St. John (New Brunswick).—Reuter.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

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Each copy issued during the month of August will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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OUR SHORT STORY

SURRENDER

(By BERTA DA MENEZES BRAGANZA).

Night was falling. And his intoxication was gradually leaving him. He crouched in a dark corner of his little hut, struggling to understand the reality soberness had placed before him. He rose as though from a dream.

He had killed. . . And at the thought he saw again the terrible sight: the victim falling to the ground, blood gushing out of his head. He saw it all afresh: the dead man, his friend, the man he had murdered, lying inert, his face to the ground, all bathed in blood. And he had done it! . . . He shuddered. Why, why had he had done it? In vain he asked the question over and over again. But found no answer.

Beside him lay the fateful knife. Why was it there? As though to remind him, lest he should forget? Why had he brought it with him? And here again was a mystery. He had done it all in his drunkenness. He had no idea why. There it lay . . . staring at him. Its sharp blade smeared with blood. And as his eyes fell on those reddish-brown stains, he thought of his friend. It was the blood of his friend. . . All that was left of him..... Sobs choked him. Tears streamed down his cheeks.

Memories of his friend filled his tortured mind. He pictured him as he had seen him that very evening: standing in the entrance playing with the knife in his hand. The knife which was soon to fall on his head. The knife which now lay there, before him, smeared with blood. He saw him asking in his jovial way—and he thought he heard that voice again—if he was coming. The memory tortured him. If only his friend had not come that day! If only he had not gone with him! Then nothing would have happened.

The night grew. But no sleep for him. His mind had no peace. The obsessing image of his friend lying dead was ever present. And as again and again he vainly asked himself, how it had happened, the more and more his agony grew.

He brooded over every detail of that evening. His friend had come. They had gone together. Where was it they had meant to go? Oh, yes, his friend wanted to go for some medicinal roots for his wife.—Poor thing, how she must be suffering now! How she must hate him! . . . the friend and murderer of her husband.

On their way they had gone into the tavern in G. They had drunk one glass after another. Others were there too. Each one had stood the others a drink in turn. They had become completely drunk. When the others had left, they two had still remained. What had happened then? He could not well remember. Perhaps they had drunk more. Then, perhaps, they quarrelled. . . . Yes, they did quarrel. But over what? Over what could they have quarrelled? He tried to think.

Before going into the tavern, they had been talking of their fields. Of the rent to be paid to that . . . damned land-lord. He had spoken of his difficulties. He had asked his friend to pay some money he had lent him last year. But he too was in trouble about the rent. He said he could not pay, just then. He explained his difficulties. He was sorry about it, he said. He would gladly pay if he could. He had wanted to. long ago. But he had not been specially fortunate that year. And it was all true. He quite understood his impossibilities. How could he help understanding them? Had he himself not often been in a similar condition? Were not hardships their constant lot? Besides, his friend would never shirk helping him if he could. Had he not often done it? And so, understanding each other they had dropped the conversation, as they entered the tavern.

But after drinking, when the others had left, they had returned to it. In their drunkenness, they no longer seemed to understand each other. They quarrelled. They became just creditor and debtor. They abused each other. He threatened. His friend retorted. And finally, it ended in that terrible way. It was over a senseless squable that all, . . . the monstrous thing, had happened. Ah, what had he done!

And as he thought over it, he lived again the terrible moments, when he had snatched away the other's knife, struck him and he fell with a horrid groan. That sight, that groan haunted him. And nothing could ever erase it from his memory.

If only they had not gone into the tavern! It was the tavern.. 'fenni', that had done the whole thing. It was 'fenni' that had murdered his friend. Not he, no, no, not he. Never again would he go into a tavern. Never, never taste that vile liquid again.

With the picture of his dead friend ever in his mind, tortured with bitter remorse, he tried finally to think of the future.

The police would doubtless come for him. Prison. Chastisement, Africa . . . . all passed through his stricken mind. And what good could come of it? His friend was dead and gone. Nothing could ever bring him back again. Nobody would believe him if he said he did not know why he had killed. They would demand a cause, a reason . . . And there was none. They would torture him to make him confess. They would chastise him in the name, in memory, of his friend. No, no use whatever of letting the police take him. He must escape.

And as the first signs of approaching dawn appeared in the sky, taking only the fateful knife, he left his hut. He would go to the hills, on the other side of the railway line, at the end of the big plain. He would be safe there.

As he walked away, several times he turned to have a last look at his little hut. It was all he had in this world. He had built it with his own hands. And now he had to leave it, desert it. Perhaps never to come back again. Even from a distance he turned back to have a last glimpse of its shabby grey roof of dry palm-leaves. And as he lost sight of it, he sighed and thought: a good thing he had none, no wife, no children, to grieve for him.

Walking under a blue-grey sky on which stars still twinkled, passing by the cobblers' quarters, he came to the big plain.

The plain stretched vast and dreary. The groups of trees here and there, the mountains far, on the other end, seemed just dark forms in the dim light. A cold wind was blowing.

He came to the railway line—it seemed grudgingly to cut the plain in halves, jealous of its amplitude—he crossed it.

As he passed through the group of trees hiding the springs of life, piercing the chill air he heard the shrill whistle of a train. Then came the sound of the train itself, coming louder and louder, then gradually dying away in the distance.

He walked on and on. Save for the wind playing against his ears, all was silent. As he left a good part of the plain behind, in the misty blue, his eyes discerned in the distance, the shadowy form of a little house. He felt a pang. Something stung him keen. It was the tavern. The very one where he had been the evening before. . . Anew came all the terrible memories. But despite the agony it revived, he looked fixedly at it. He even slackened his pace. His eyes seemed to search for something more in the distance. Not far from the tavern was the spot, the very spot where his friend had died. And as he strained his eyes to see far, he thought he heard that unforgettable groan. He saw it all once more. He thought he heard his friend calling to him. He shuddered. He turned away. He hurried towards the hills.

And when dawn tinted the whole earth with its rosy glow, he was already lost in the thick jungle of the highest of those hills. Seeking protection in their dense vegetation . . . in their solitude.

In the village, the dead man was buried with numerous assistance and great sympathy. The crime had created sensation.

The whole village of C. was shocked, puzzled and excited. The two peasants were such friends! It was hard to believe one had killed the other. What could have happened between them?

Everybody commented. It was all the talk of the day. Everybody anxiously awaiting the murderer's capture, his confession.

He was however nowhere to be found. The police came and went. . . . And finally let the matter fall into oblivion.

But as days went and the excitement was about to subside, strange rumours came—as though to give it new stimulus. It was said that, moving on a certain hill in G. a man had been seen.

A man on that hill? In that jungle? It could be no other. . . It must be him, the criminal. And immediately it became an established truth that the murderer was in hiding on a certain hill in G.

Soon, based on this, all sorts of tales began to circulate. Full scope was given to local superstitions—The murdered man's spirit must doubtless trouble him. He had not even repented. Or would he have fled? Would he not have given himself up? A man having once taken human

(Continued on page 43)

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In The World Of Bridge

(By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON)

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player And Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson

Average players in the roles of defenders seem to feel that the declarer knows their high card holdings as well as they themselves do. With their attention completely fixed on the hand in point, they forget that when they are declarer they are in the gravest doubt as to the location of Aces and Kings. Why then should they feel that the present declarer is occult? Consider the very simple defensive play made by an expert in to-day's hand, and compare it with the naive tactics of average and lesser players.

North, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣ (1)	Pass	2 N T	Pass
3 N T	Pass	Pass	Pass

(1) North chooses an artificial club bid rather than violate no-trump requirements.

West opened his fourth-highest diamond. East won with the Ace and returned the six. South, having no reason to win the second-round, played low, West won with the Jack and returned the seven, forcing declarer's King.

Declarer could count eight tricks:—three in Spades, three in Clubs, one in diamonds and one in Hearts. It was obvious that the only place to get a ninth trick was in a favourable heart situation, so he immediately led a low heart to dummy's King.

Too many players in East's position would have gobbled up this trick with the Ace and by so doing would have thrown away the one chance to save game by forcing the declarer to a second-round heart finesse. This particular East was much too expert for such an error. He played low without the slightest hesitation. Declarer now re-entered his hand with the King of clubs and led another heart. When West again played small, declarer knew that he was up against a tough guess. He realized that West was not absolutely marked with the Ace just because the King held the first trick but there was nothing to go by and, forced to a sheer guess, declarer guessed wrong. He put up the Queen! This time East accepted his Ace with alacrity and returned a third round of hearts to his partner's Jack, whereupon the high diamond was crashed for the setting trick.

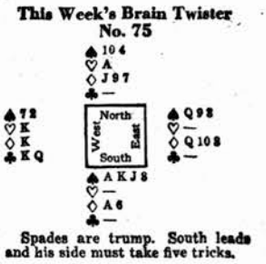
THIS WEEK'S BRAIN TWISTER
NO. 75

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take eight tricks.

SOLUTION

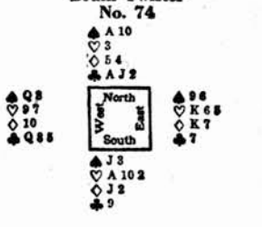
South leads the nine of clubs, West covers and North win with the Ace. A low club is ruffed by the Jack and the trump finesse is taken. North leads out both trumps. When the Jack of clubs is cashed, East is squeezed.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 75



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 74



SURRENDER

(Continued from page 42)

life and not received due punishment, it was said, would ever crave for more and more human blood. Having once killed, his soul was lost. He was bound to kill again. From mouth to mouth went these and other such specimens of popular village beliefs.

Long forgotten crimes were recollected. Old people told of mysterious murders of their time. Other old people severely condemned the modern times. God knows what the world was coming to! They had never heard of such things in their day. . . .

It was said too that on their way to and from the neighbouring village, people, specially women, had been attacked by the criminal. Who these victims might be though, none seemed to know . . . nor care to know. Everyone heard the stories from someone else. They were satisfied to hear it . . . . and none bothered to doubt of their truth.

And as the stories were repeated and multiplied, they created almost a panic in the village. Everyone thought: if he so craved for human life, might he not descend into the village at night, to satisfy his lust? Each one thought: might not he or she be doomed to be his victim?

The police were informed. But they seemed not to be specially keen on finding the criminal. And in the village it was rumoured, they feared him.

But the terror grew from day to day, and finally, three young men decided to trap the man themselves.

On the eve of their going, great preparations were made for their security. Was it not a very risky mission? Litanies were sung to the Roman Catholic deities. The singers and fiddles were numerous. A mighty chorus of voices of all tones and pitches soared through the dark still night. They sang in Konkni, in Portuguese, in Latin. They sang with all their might, sang themselves hoarse. Before and after the litanies, to the great delight of children, great numbers of crackers too were burned. And, only after thoroughly draining their tired throats with 'fenni' did they rest for the night.

Next morning, provided with a gun each, and looking as though going shooting, the three men set out on the arrand.

They made straight to the hill where, it was said, the man was hiding.

It was high and steep. Difficult to climb because of its dense vegetation. They struggled up through tall grass, winding their way through bushes and briers. Getting caught here, slipping there, full of adventurers' enthusiasm, they talked, they joked, they laughed; played pranks on each other—suggesting having seen the object of their adventure. And as they climbed, they panted, sweated. They stopped, admired the view. Each one pointing out some familiar point of the village. And on they went again. It was a hard climb.

More than half of it had been done. Not much was left to reach the summit. Perhaps the fellow was somewhere on the other side. And just as the word was said, one of them suddenly stopped. They all looked. They held their breath. This time it was no joke. They had spotted something.

Further up, on a clear spot—was it the work of human hands?—on a stone sat a man. A thin figure clothed only in a bright red loin cloth, another piece of the same colour thrown over his shoulder, the red contrasting vividly with his almost black skin. His elbow on his knee, his cheek resting in the palm of his hand, he sat in a thoughtful pose. The whole village lay, as though at his feet. Perhaps his eyes sought a certain palm-leaf roof? Or was it the solitary tavern on the vast plain?

From behind bushes, their hearts throbbing with excitement, the three men watched. They whispered to each other. There was in his face no trace of ferocity, such as they had expected to see. On the contrary, despite his unkempt aspect—his grown hair, his want of shaving—there was a look of great calm, of great sorrow. He was extremely thin, his cheeks hollow.

Thrilled as they were, the villagers moved with great caution. He might hear, might see; he might escape . . .

They were now not far. A little more and they could take him unawares. They climbed, their eyes set on him. They suddenly saw him startle. Their brushing against the bushes had disturbed his meditation. He turned. He saw them. Alarmed, he looked at them. Then, taking something from beside the stone, he rose. He looked on all sides.

The villagers hurried their steps. Feeling he searched to escape, afraid of losing their prey, "surrender" they loudly shouted out to him. "Dare not move" or they would shoot. And pointing their guns at him they advanced.

They lept over bits of rocks, tore through the bushes. His gaze was fixed on them. A forlorn, helpless look in his deep sunken eyes. A look of one in despair . . . of one searching a solution at the last moment. And as the villagers advanced, "surrender"? they heard a feeble voice repeat in a questioning tone.

They heard . . . but no time to ponder over it. They drew closer and closer, their guns directed towards him. A few steps more and they would have him . . .

But just as they had almost reached him, there was a swift movement of his hand . . . And before they could realize what was happening, a sharp, pointed blade pierced right through his chest . . . . just where the heart should be. And his lifeless body fell at their feet. . . .

MUSLIM WOMEN IN PRESENT-DAY EUROPE

(Continued from page 15)

activity was started. Thus Islamic culture created in the near East out of itself the impulse for progress and co-operation with the whole of humanity and at the same time revived the old Islamic religious ideal of equality and co-operation of the sexes.

Cultural evolution of the greatest importance is in that way started and begins to change the cultural area of Islam, which numerically takes the third place among the world's great religions. This fact shows the necessity of taking an interest in the Muslim women's movement for everyone who wants rightly to understand our changing times.

This will be the basis on which sound investigations may be made into the different details of the various reform movements in the East, which are built on the basis of the general movement characterised above.

International womanhood will take more than ordinary interest in these facts, if fully aware of their importance. Countries like Alabania, for instance, have slept for the past five hundred years but have in reality, also been accumulating energies for a new spurt ahead. Their money is not nailed down in railways, steam-engines and gasoline reservoirs, which do not pay. All their hitherto dormant economic powers may be concentrated on the construction of new motor-roads, aerodromes or oilfield-exploitation. Modernisation can naturally be more strictly effected in such a case than in a country, where capital, interest and thousands of people trained to serve an old machinery engine have to be respected.

The better thing is bound to be on hostile terms with the good thing, and the good thing with the better. Perhaps this gives us the key to the comprehension of the great rapidity of growth in women's freedom as well as in the economic conditions. Especially will this be true, where the better thing, in this case being equality of the sexes, meets an old religious cultural tradition which holds to the same ideal, as in the case of Islam.

Thus misconceptions of a comparatively short historical period of about five hundred years seem to be removed and the original picture of the womanhood of this cultural type of the human race—Islam—to be remodelled into its pristine and yet modern form.

So we find again, that Islam is not only the most active cultural form of life, which knows how to assimilate its form to the necessities of the changing evolution of mankind, but also the ever reforming, never dying force, which gives new impulses of life to the progress of the human race.—"Islamic Culture."

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

INSTINCT IN BIRDS

Instinct—meaning the experience of the race as distinguished from that of the individual—is manifested in a surprising number of different ways amongst birds. A swallow building a nest for the first time will construct a home on the open model of his kind, and never by any chance make the mistake of roofing it like his cousin, the house-martin. The young cuckoo born this season in a meadow-pipit's nest will, when her own time comes to raise a family, select a nest of the same species in which to deposit her egg. One that first sees the light in a dunnock's nest will be guided by instinct to act on a like principle. Birds, unlike man, do not require schoolmasters.

Then there is the matter of flocking. As the days grow shorter the social instinct broken during the period of upbringing of the young, again asserts itself in certain species. Starlings will gather from the surrounding countryy to mingle with the hosting of their brothers, to carry on for our delight those concerted simultaneous movements which we may watch all winter above the fields. Birds of a like habit and size and common diet—like the goldcrests, titmice and indefatigible tree-creeper—will again join forces to forage in company the woodland trees. Whilst in the case of the robin the solitary instinct is just as compelling, once the young are able to fend for themselves.

Instinct often fails in the world of men, never in that of birds.—K. C. M. in the "Irish Press."

SUNSPOTS CONNECTED WITH MOTION OF PLANETS

Venus, Earth and erratic little Mercury are engaged in a game of celestial football, kicking whirlwinds back and forth around the sun's disk.

These are discoveries presented through the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Fernando Sanford of Palo Alto, Calif., in a study of the wide variations in number of visible sunsports with different configurations of the three inner planets of the solar system.

For some unknown reason the Earth seems to prevent the formation of sun spots on its own side, or to aid their formation on the opposite side. If this is true of the Earth, Dr. Sanford reasoned, it should be still more true of the planet Venus, which is almost as large a body as Earth and 20,000,000 miles closer to the sun. He checked this hypothesis with sunspot records for the past 15 years, and found it to be true.

Earth and Venus move in different orbits, but sometimes they are on the same side of the sun and at other times, on opposite sides. In the latter instance, it was found that Venus overpowers the earth's influence, producing some 80 per cent more sunspots on the opposite side of the sun than when she was on the same side as the earth.

Dr. Sanford points out that sunspots are highly electrified masses of rotating gasses, each thousands of miles in radius. "If these inner planets are similarly electrified, it would explain the repulsion since like electrical charges always repell each other," he said.—"Christian Science Monitor."

SHANGHAI'S NEW WHARF NEARLY READY

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

Shanghai's newest and most modern wharf, now being constructed at the mouth of the Whangpoo River at a cost of dol. 5,000,0000 (about £300,000) will be ready for use at the end of December.

The first foreign vessel to berth alongside the new wharf will be the North German Lloyd liner "Potsdam", arriving in Shanghai on January 14.

The new wharf, when completed, will boast of the latest equipment for the rapid handling of both passengers and cargo.—Reuter.

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DINOSAUR FOSSILS

Fossilized fragments of the tail and a part of the foot, of what is believed to have been a duckbill dinosaur that lived in the marshlands adjoining an inland sea in central California some 70,000,000 years ago, have been found in the hills near the town of Patterson, in Stanislaus County.

The discovery was made by Allan Bennison, a graduate this year from Gustine Union High School. The remains were embedded in a soft, sedimentary shale. Reconstruction of the skeletal parts indicates that the animal was about 30 feet in length and 20 feet in height, and belonged in the Upper Cretaceous geologic period. It was a member of the Trachadon group, which fed on swampy vegetation.

Paleontologists at the University of California consider the find important, because it is the first evidence uncovered to show that dinosaurs inhabited Pacific coast states.

STEEL AND GRANITE STATUE

Steel and granite are combined in a novel statue designed by Beniammono Bufano, a San Francisco Calif., sculptor. The head and hands are being carved from red granite, while the body of the statue, is being beaten from sheets of stainless steel. The body will be assembled by welding together the different sheets, to which the head and hands will be fastened

Two ladies were attending a concert or something at the civic auditorium. Seated in the parquet, they looked about them.

"Nice building," said one lady. "What style of architecture is it?"

"I'm not quite sure," said the other, "but I think it's Reminiscence."

"ARTIFICIAL HEART"

Invention Demonstrated By Colonel Lindbergh

Colonel I Lindbergh's "robot heart" was demonstrated for the first time in Europe at the fourth International Congress of Experimental Cytology at Copenhagen.

He and Professor Alexis Carrel have been working for five years on the construction and perfection of the artificial heart, which it is claimed will be of great use in studying cancer. The discovery for the first time keeps entire organs with their immensely complicated structures alive outside the body.

CHEMICAL SOLUTION FIREPROOFS WOOD

When wood treated with a recently developed fire-proofing solution is exposed to flames, each cell or pore acts as a tiny fire extinguisher by emitting a gas which prevents effective combustion. Where exposed, the lumber is merely charred on the surface. The chemical treatment, applied under pressure, is said to last for the entire life of the wood and does not affect in any way its workability or the application of paints, varnished, or other finishes. The solution slightly increases the weight of the wood.

VACUUM TUBE PROBES STRUCTURE OF MOLECULES

So tiny that its filament is dwarfed by an ordinary house fly, a new vacuum tube completed after three years of research by Dr. C. Y. Meng, Chinese scientist, was recently demonstrated at the California Institute of Technology Pasadena, Calif. Believed to be the smallest vacuum tube now in existence, it was designed to operate on a wave length of one third of an inch. This may be compared to standard radio tubes which will operate efficiently only on wave lengths as short as ten meters or approxomately thirty-three feet. Mounted in a base of solid glass, the diminutive tube is being put to practical use by Dr. G. W. Potapenko, Russian scientists, pictured below, at left, with Dr. Meng. In his current research studies, Dr. Potapenko is using the tiny waves emitted by the midget tube to aid him in carrying out the experiments in which he is probing into the structure of molecules.

DEATH RAY FOR GERMS

Electric current surging through a slender glass tube filled with a special gas produces germs-killing rays that destroy mold and bacteria, according to a recent announcement by scientists of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, Bloomfield, N. J. Developed after nine years of research, the germicidal lamp is expected to control the microorganisms which are primarily responsible for the annual loss of millions of dollars through food spoilage. Under the lethal rays, fresh meat can be aged or "tenderized" at much higher temperatures than at present, thereby effecting large savings in refrigeration costs, speeding up the process, and reducing the retail price of meat. When tested in a large bakery, the ultra-violet radiations practically eliminated the mold growths that cause the spoiling of fruit cakes. Suspended over the operating table in the Duke University medical school at Durham, N. C., the lamps are used to sterilize the surrounding air and so guard against infection.—"Popular Science."

IMPROVED DESIGN FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Artificial teeth of new design, based upon engineering principles, have been introduced by Dr. Victor H. Sears of New York City. The mortal-and-pestle action of natural teeth, he pointed out, is made practical by the deep roots that anchor them. Since artificial teeth rest on a less secure foundation, there are good reasons for shaping them to act differently. Abandoning human models, he has designed teeth of shallower form, with crests arranged in odd geometrical patterns to increase their shearing power. The "non-anatomical teeth," as he calls them, are used in the back of the mouth, where they do not show, while artificial front teeth are still made in human form A curious side light on the new style in dentistry was Dr. Sears's discovery that he had unwittingly recreated teeth resembling those of herbivorous animals that lived millions of years ago.—"Popular Science."

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COMRADESHIP OF RELIGIONS

A Broad Survey Of World's Faiths Reveals The Fact That They Are Complementary To One Another And Have Their Own Valuable Contribution To Make To Solution Of Problems Of Humanity

(BY M. K. NADKARNI, B.A., LL.B., DHARMADHIKARI, BARODA.)

Religions may differ, but Religion is one. Every religion teaches the people to fight against ignorance, selfishness, and materialism and to attain the eternal bliss. So all human beings, societies and nations are servants of God's creation and all religions are subservient to the same great Power, viz., the Supreme Being of the Universe. We are all fellow workers and partners in the common stock of human bliss. Such is the splendid way in which His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda led the audience of the second World Parliament of Religions at Chicago in the opening address delivered by him under the caption "Religion in a Changing World". And this fundamental idea of Universal Brotherhood and social service was again emphasised by him from the presidential chair at the third Parliament of Religions held in London a month ago. He exhorted his audience, at the conclusion of his inspiring address, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, thus: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Cycles In Human History

If we take such a broad view of the religious history of the world and examine what principal message each Prophet had to convey to humanity at large or to a particular section of it called a congregation or a society or a nation, we shall find that each religion has a word in season to tell the people and a contribution to the well-being of mankind. Humanity is up and doing for a time, then slumbers for a time due to peculiar causes, and there is again an awakening brought on by the environment of the particular epoch, and so on. Such cycles go on from time to time in the history of the world. Religion is meant to accomplish the spiritual advancement of mankind. A great soul who observes and understands the situation decodes and debunks in the right direction and propagates new ideas of reform and eventually they are accepted by the numerous followers of the great soul. The result is that there is spiritual advancement, mental culture and change in the heart suiting the circumstances of the time so as to remedy the subsisting moral evil.

If we take a broad view of the Religions of the World on these lines, we shall find that every religion is a sort of moral culture suiting the peculiar circumstances of the respective times, that all religions are complementary to one another and that all the valuable doctrines of all individual religions are to be understood in a spirit of partnership and co-operation. In the great Bhagawad Gita or the 'Celestial Song', which a certain Christian scholar describes as the scripture of the future World Religion, the Lord says that whenever religion deteriorates, and irreligion raises its head, then He undergoes incarnation. This stanza carries the same message to all human beings whichever religion they may be professing. Let us study the genesis of the great religions of the world, let us survey the environments and the preachings of those religions from this point of view.

Greecian And Roman Cultures

We shall begin with the West and look at Greecian and Roman religions. We see that the ancient Greeks were image worshippers. The images worshipped were numerous and there was a good deal of division in the Greek race due to the difference in point of mental and moral culture and religious beliefs. The Greecian states of Athens, Sparta, Macedonia, etc., fought amongst themselves and the religion of Greece had ultimately to give place to the Christian religion when Jesus Christ appeared, and his teachings spread Christianity as understood and observed by the Roman race had its own evils, on which I need not dilate as they are very well known. Martin Luthur and other propagators of the renaissance started the Protestant Christian religion and eventually there were minor sects of the Protestant Religion suiting the several stages of the mental culture of the Christian races.

Arabian And Persian Cultures

If we turn our eyes to the near East, we find the same tale in Arabia and parts of Asia and Africa surrounding Arabia. The people of these parts were nature worshippers in ancient times. Hundreds of idols were worshipped and the spirtual level of the people was very low then. There were differences and dissensions among the people of those countries and Prophet Mahammed preached Unity of God. He emphasized prayers and fought against idolatry. He and his disciples particularly inculcated the cementing doctrine of Brotherhood and spread his new religion in many parts of the world. The people of Persia, following Zoroastrian religion, which taught fire-worship, ancestor-worship and virtuous life, were converted to Islam and a few of them escaped from Persia and travelled to India, which they made their home.

Ancient Indian Culture

Let us now turn our attention to the still further East, viz., India and examine the religions history of the country from ancient times down to the present. It is universally admitted that the first form of Hinduism was a kind of nature worship or physiolatry, as it has been called by some scholars, e.g. worship of mountains, rivers, trees, seas, stones, etc., as conscious human deities. Many persons think that inspite of this deification of nature the Hindus brought with them some dim remembrance of pure monotheism from their home in Central Asia. But if this was so one cannot help coming to the conclusion that for a time a least all practical belief in a Supreme Being must have died out; otherwise Hindusism could hardly have developed in the manner in which it afterwards did. It is therefore, reasonable to conclude that whatever might have been the original belief of the Hindus it was entirely merged into a system of Polytheism, such as nature worship at first was. The original Hindu religion as found in the Vedas, consented only of praises of and prayers to the Sun, the Moon, the Twilights and other objects looked upon as manifestations of God. Later, sacrificial and other rites came into vogue in the worship of the deities of the Vedas. These rituals multiplied in large proportions and minute details in accordance with the idea of reverence and obeisance conceived by the various sages.

Hindu Protestant Movement

The form and not the matter, the shadow and not the substance, was given too much importance. The real inner truths were forgotten before the unreal outward ceremonies. The result was that there was a Protestant movement against the rituals, preached by the authors of the Upanishads or the Vedant. This Vedantic school of thought came into existence about 1000 years B.C. and received a definite shape at the hands of a philosopher named Badarayana. The Vedantic school preached grand ethical and philosophical ideas and there were many men among the authors of the Upanishads who searched after truth, virtue and justice with a devotion and singleness of purpose which can well serve as a beaconlight to the whole world. The Ramakrishna Mission propagated in India and foreign countries by Swami Vivekanand and his followers has given a new and effective impetus to the teachings of the Upanishads. The next protestant movement in India was that of Jainism. Jain Religion was given a definite shape and enthusiastically propagated by the great Mahavir Swami, the last of the Tirthankars, in 6th century B. C. There were 24 Tirthankars in all, beginning with Rishabhadev, who lived about 1000 years B.C. The five principles preached by Jainism were. (1) Non-killing, (2) Truth, (3) Non-stealing, (4) Celibacy and (5) non-possession. In that age very many sacrifices were performed and numbers of animals were killed at these sacrifices in

(Continued on page 47)

LOVE IN THE AFRICAN DESERT

(Continued from page 1)

impending frost, is a man or a woman?

Bedouin Chivalry

There is no temptation whatsoever on the average desert journey, so far as sex is concerned, but there are other and far greater sins according to the Arab code.

No Bedouin would look at a woman travelling under his protection. Veils—or rather the coarse cotton barracans, which are like sheets, girdled with four yards of clumsy scarlet about the waist, one end wound over the head and face, above a bright-coloured handkerchief are flung back in the desert, but the Bedouin lowers his eyes in respect when he passes any woman but his own.

When I tried to help in putting up the tents—there were only two of them for a caravan of seventeen—a camel driver would take the pegs from me. "This is not a woman's work", he would say, and sometimes, if his beast was in foal, he would bring me a bowl of warm milk in the evening, but there his interest ended. I was the only woman with a merchant caravan consisting of desert Arabs, but that didn't bother them, because obviously I could walk or ride as far as the rest! The same criterion applied to a blind man who, in some mysterious fashion, never lost his way as he plodded behind the last camel.

Sex becomes unimportant when it is stripped of its mystery, and there is no mystery at all on a desert march! There is comradeship between every member of the caravan, which is so desperately isolated in its fight against unrelenting nature that there is no room for divergent personalities. A woman is accepted as part of the unit, so long as she does her share of the work, which is strictly apportioned. She cooks and mends and looks after any foals born on the journey, while the men feed and doctor the camels, strike camp and load violently protesting beasts with the precision of long practice.

Two Crimes Of The Desert

The crimes of the desert are greed and laziness. The shirker gets short shift and the man who drinks another's ration of water is apt to be treated as a murderer, for, in the desert, human life is measured by the water-supply. When a Bedouin is asked the distance from one place to another, he is likely to reply: "As far as a man may walk on one waterskin", which means five days in winter and three in summer.

An Arab proverb asserts that: "there are no hours in the desert", for watches stop in the first sandstorm and the only clock is Suhail (Venus) which rising with the sunset, is a spur to every labouring caravan. "We must walk till we've put out Sahail", insists the cautious guide every evening. The star sets quickly, three or four hours after the sun, but to the exhausted Bedouin those last hours seem interminable. The same proverb might well apply to sex, for, on the long desert marches, there are neither men nor women, only units of a caravan whose strength is that of its weakest member.

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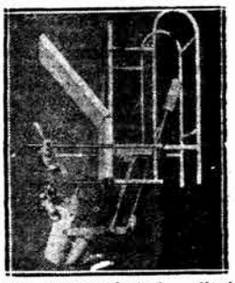
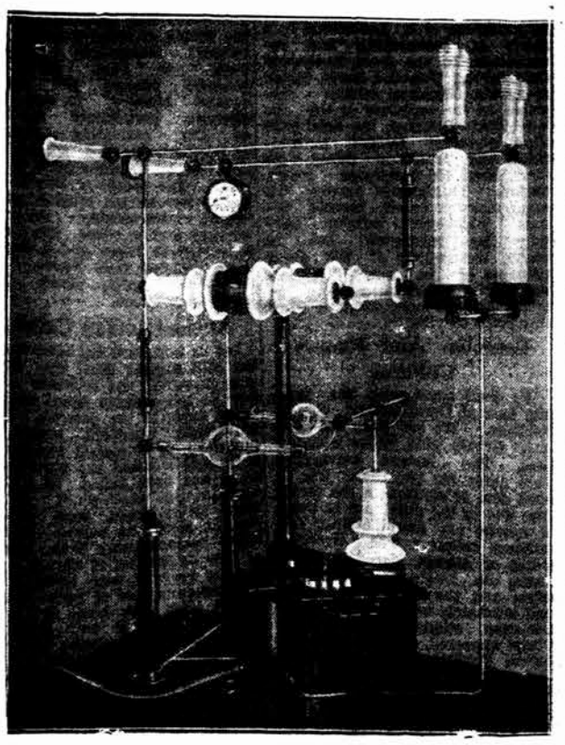
(BY "OBSERVATEUR")

"From clinical and pathological studio I have drawn the impression that, in dealing with mammery cancer, surgery meets with more peculiar difficulties and uncertainties than with almost any other form of the disease. The anatomical types of the disease are so numerous, the variations in clinical course so wide, the paths of dissemination so free and diverse, the difficulties of determining the actual condition so complex, and the sacrifice of tissue so great, as to render impossible in a majority of cases a reasonably accurate adjustment of means to ends."

Quite a large number of authorities who have had extensive experience of the cancer of the breast and who have contributed a great deal to the theoretical knowledge of, and the methods of dealing with, this type of cancer have no hesitation in endorsing James Erwing's statement quoted above.



The Gynaecological Contact Therapy stand for the Schaefer-Witte method, which is demonstrated in operation in another picture in the set.



The constant potential generating plant of the German design which combines several technical improvements and which could be utilized both for the Chaoul and Schaefer-Witte methods with the respective special apparatus used.

Courtesy: Siemens (India) Ltd.

DIFFICULT AND BAFFLING.

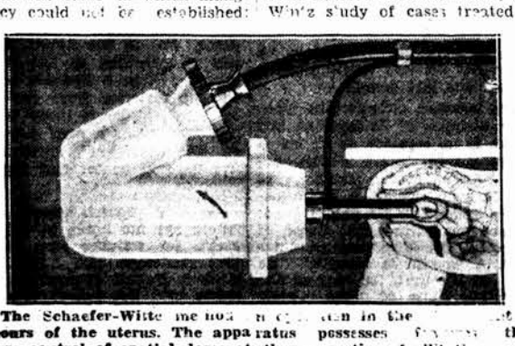
The fact that the total incidence of cancer amongst women is largely made up between the cancer of the breast and the cancer of the genitalia explains the importance the subject receives at the hands of the cancerologists and the accumulation of knowledge about, and improvements in the therapeutic technique of, this type of the disease is exactly in proportion to that importance. Dr. Schreiner, for instance, in a study of about 500 cases covering a total period of 11 years, includes Drs. Halsted, Willy Meyer, Greenough, Bloodgood, Lee, Handley, Wintz and Forsell amongst these authorities while pointing out how "Mr. Handley's clear vision of the pathology from the surgical point of view brings to our attention very forcibly how inadequate is the so-called radical operation as advocated by Willy Meyer, Rodman or Halsted and adding:—

If it were only that cancer of the breast disseminated itself along lines which the radical operation can eliminate, one would be more satisfied with the possibilities of such an operation. Too often one is chagrined, after a period of one to ten years, to find dissemination of the original tumour appearing along the second, third and fourth intercostal spaces, near the sternum, or to find mediastinal and pleural involvement, or widespread or isolated bone metastases.

CHOICE OF TREATMENT

The surgical procedure, in effect, is strengthened with the radiological, even in the primary operable cases and better results obtained while irradiation is employed at the same time for pre-operative treatment and the case subsequently sent up for 'radical' treatment. There are cases recorded in which the results of microscopic examination had been held in doubt and these cases subsequently proved to be 'borderline cases' in which malignancy could not be established: but surgical action is always supported despite tissue waste, as the risk of 'borderline' typothesis is only too obvious in the interests of the patient.

The employment of Roentgen therapy both as an adjunct and exclusive treatment has steadily extended itself especially with improvement in technique. Its value in the cancer uteri had been stressed here last week, with Wintz's study of cases treated at the Erlangen Roentgen Institute and it would be interesting to notice the analysis of 977 cases of cancer of the breast including patients treated over a total period of 25 years with roentgen published by G. F. Pfahler and L. D. Perry.



The Schaefer-Witte method in operation in the treatment of tumours of the uterus. The apparatus possesses features that ensure control of spatial doses at the same time facilitating avoidance of loading of the surrounding healthy tissue with radiation. The gain in focal distance which enhances the depth value is an important one.

WARNING SYMPTOMS

Out of the total of 977 breast cases, there were 12 cases or 1.2 per cent of males and amongst the women 6 per cent were married and 24 per cent unmarried which is quite significant. Lump in 55 per cent, pain in 25 per cent, injury in 15 per cent, attracted attention to the tumour while the 9 per cent gave the following symptoms which are worth reproducing:—

Stinging sensations,
Eczema of nipple,
Bleeding nipple,
Discharge from nipple,
Ulceration of nipple,
Soreness in nipple,
Retraction of nipple,
Increase in size of breast,
Lump in axilla,
Lump in neck,
Abscessed breast,
Tender axilla-neck,
Dimpled skin,
Sinus in breast,
Pigmented mole,
Pain right under abdomen,
Rheumatism in back, etc.,
Swollen arm,
Cough,
Dyspnoea,
Chachexia, and
Anaemia

Chaoul method apparatus in operation. This technique marks a great achievement in the modern X-ray methods and lends itself with excellent results in the treatment of tumours in body-cavities.

NOTE OF OPTIMISM

It is not possible to summarise the other statistical tables in the report, but, out of the total number 50 per cent. recovered for a period of 3 years and 36 per cent. for that of 5 years:

This gives a far less gloomy picture of the results of the treatment of carcinoma of the breast than is usually presented, but, if all the knowledge which is now available is properly utilized, this percentage should be doubled.

The other features of the review are the conversion from inoperable to operable cases with pre-and post-operative irradiation, with 53 1/2 per cent five-year recoveries in post-operative irradiation expected to rise up to 75 per cent with the modern technique. 28 1/2 per cent five year recoveries in recurrent or metastatic cases, 30 1/2 per cent five year recoveries in primary inoperable cases and 35 per cent five year recoveries in primary operable cases.

CO MRADESHIP OF RELIGIONS

(Continued from page 45)

the name of religion to propitiate the gods, and so the Jain saints laid great stress on Ahimsa or non-killing, with the affirmation that all creatures are one and that man ought to have sympathy and fellow-feeling for all creatures.

Buddhistic Culture

A protestant movement similar to that of the Vedantic school was subsequently started by the well-known royal sage Goutama Buddha in the 6th century B. C. Popular Hinduism, then consisting of sacrifices and rituals, was a source of dissatisfaction to him. The worship and sacrifices offered to vulgar and insatiable gods were revolting and he naturally craved for some higher knowledge and nobler belief. Buddha did not question the abstract truths of the Brahmanas and the Upanishads; his attention was mainly directed to the purification of the Hindu religion from the corruptions which the vulgar and the superstitious had nourished within it. He taught that no good angel could raise a man up nor could any evil fiend drag him down, but that he himself was responsible for his condition. Hence all prayers and sacrifices were abolished by true Buddhists, as being not only superfluous, but revolting to the true dignity of mankind. The people were taught to rely on themselves and to defy the fates, who were powerless to harm them. The educative force of this preaching naturally brought in its train a feeling of renewed life and energy and animated the people to the core.

Rise And Growth Of Idolatry

There was a lull in the custom of worshipping the objects of nature due to the salutary influence of the Upanishads and the Vedantic school for a long period, but the worship of the image of Buddha observed by his followers and the worship of the images of the Thirthankars followed by the Jains produced in the course of a few centuries before Christ an adverse effect upon the minds of the people and the followers of the Hindu religion fell back on idolatry. Thus, there was again a swell in image worship and hundreds of images came into existance and lakhs of temples were set up in various parts of India for worship. Thousands of sects and sub-sects came into being in the name of religion and throughout India there were heaps of differences and divisions. This naturally led to disunion among the people of various parts of India, in north, south, east and west.

When idolatry reached its culmination, attempts were made by new religious and social reformers to do away with the idea of plurality of God Thus the doctrine of Advaita or Monism and Maya or World Illusion was preached all over India by Shankaracharya in the 8th century A.D. and later by his followers. But this doctrine was looked upon as destructive of Bhakti or Love of God which was enjoined in ancient times by the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavat school, and the feeling of hostility to spiritual monism gathered force in the 11th and 12th centuries A.D., when Ramanujacharya made strenuous endeavours to put it down and spread the religion of Bhakti in a re-invigorated form. He was followed in the north by Nimbarka, who, however, gave prominence to the worship of Krishna's devoted mistress Radha also, Ramanujacharya having passed her over in severe silence. The attacks on spiritual monism and world illusion were continued in determined manner in the 12th century by Madhwa or Anandatirtha, who established the doctrine of Dualism and brought into prominence the name of Vishnu as that of the Supreme God In the North, Ramanand, a follower of Ramanujacharya cult gave a new turn to Vaishnavism by bringing in the name of Rama, while Ramanujacharya from whom his metaphysical doctrines were derived, laid particular stress on the name of Narayan. The preachings of Ramanand and his disciples were carried on in the vernacular languages and were directed against the caste-system. He was followed by Kabir in the 15th century.

Kabir And Nanak

The Mahommedan religion was steadily making headway in India about this time and the differences and dissensions between the two communities following different religious tenets led to quarrels and troubles in several parts of North India. Kabir was respected by both the communities. He preached strict monotheism, the name of his God being Rama, and condemned idolatry. About the same time Guru Nanak founded the Sikh Religion, which was also an attempt at the synthesis of what he considered best in the Hindu and the Mahommedan religions. He laid stress on the importance of a real Guru, i.e. spiritual master, and discouraged idolatry.

Vallabhacharya in the 16th century preached the doctrine of Bhakti and propagated the worship of boy Krishna and his mistress Radha. Chaitanya about the same time promulgated the worship of grown up Krishna, for ever associated with Radha, who was idealised into the image of pure love. These elements of pure love nourished within the Vaishnav religion deteriorated in course of time and ultimately led to its degradation.

Religious Revival In Maharashtra

In the Deccan, Namdev who lived in the 14th century, and Tukaram who lived in the first part of the 17th century, preached the worship of Vithoba of Pandharpur as the supreme God and discarding the debased elements of Radha-Krishna cult, taught the more sober line of devotion. They also resorted to the vernacular for the dissemination of their ideas. These saints condemned the formalism which prevailed in the religion of their time and preached pure love of God. They laid particular stress on purification of the heart and moral elevation as necessary for the attainment of eternal bliss. In the 19th century, Swami Sahajanand founded the Swami Narayan cult in Gujerat. It is a sect of Ramanujacharya's Vishishtadvaita or "Qualified Monism" and aims particularly at high thinking, chaste living and devout worship.

Similarly sects of Shaivism and other religious systems came into existence in other parts of India in the 8th century and after, such as Pashupatas, Kapalas, Lingaits, Shaktas, Ganapatyas and others. They were propagated by the worshippers of different deities.

Modern Religious Schools

After the advent of British Rule, the ancient religions and cults of India came in touch with the teachings of Christanity spread by the Christian missionaries. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was deeply impressed with the new spiritual ideas bought into India by Christianity and founded the Brahmo Samaj The followers of this Samaj are opposed to idolatory, but believe in the teachings of the Upanishads and the importance of prayers and social service. The Prarthana Samaj is a branch of the Brahmo Samaj established in the Deccan and Gujerat About this very time a new and powerful cult of Hinduism called Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. He believed in the Vedas and the unity of Godhead and preached against idolatory and the caste system. His was an endeavour to perpetuate what was best in the original Hindu religion as laid down in the Vedas and to do away with such later growths as were harmful to the social and moral progress of India as a nation.

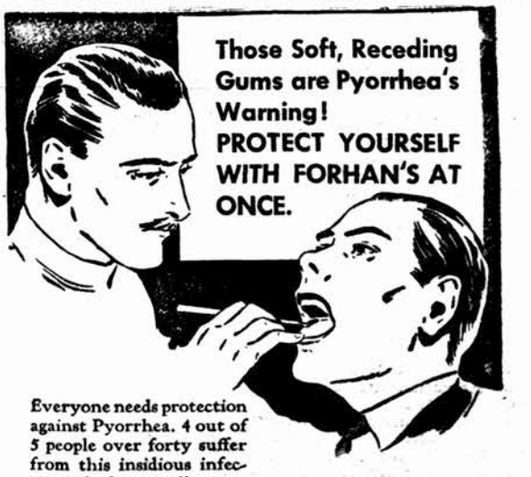
It will be seen from the observations made above that all religious systems and their branches are the outcome of steady growth. They have evolved gradually and have their roots in the past history. In the religious history of mankind there have arisen persons who are called Founders of Religion and there were also others who are called Reformers. The difference between them lay in the initiative and the force of will of the individual person. If his originality and the driving force were great, he carried conviction to a large number of people and was known as a Founder, and he who pruned away what is misleading and harmful and nourished what was real and useful, was known as a Reformer. But all Founders and Reformers had some important messages to give, some strong protests to make, to which the great souls wholly and solely devoted themselves. The great Religions of the world like Hinduism (including Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj etc. which ought to be looked upon as its branches), Zoroastrianism, Christianity (including Roman Catholicism and Protestantism) Judaism, Mahommedanism (including the Shia, Sunni, Sufi, Ahmadia and other sects) Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism had their founders and reformers who were stimulated by wholesome motives under certain environments. Some of these religious and protestant movements were aimed at abolishing idol worship, some at establishing monotheism, some tried to get over mythology and hero-worship and others aimed at abolishing the caste system and other social evils.

The fundamental principle of all religions is that all men are children of one God and as such are brethren; yet it has often times happened that fierce wars and persecutions have been undertaken in the name of Religion, and serious encroachments have been selfishly made by powerful nations on liberty, fraternity and mutual love of peoples on earth. The consequence has been that notwithstanding this fundamental idea of Brotherhood pervading the whole world, there is too much wheat in the world but not enough bread in certain countries, too much cotton in the world but not enough clothes, too many bricks in the world but not enough houses and too much goods in the whole world but not enough money. This is certainly a state of affairs deeply to be deplored The followers of whatever Religion we may be we ought not to forget the wise maxim:

"In things essential, Unity.
In things non-essential Liberty.
In all things, Charity".

Ground Prepared For League

The League of Nations meets in the month of September to solve many important and dire problems, directly or indirectly concerning the vital interests of many nations,—almost of the whole world in fact. And at such a critical juncture the cumulative effect of world-wide good-will and understanding is bound to be helpful in the right solution of these problems. From this viewpoint it is certainly a matter for rejoicing that the World Congress of Faiths met in London in July last to consider the best means of practically applying the universal and fundamental truths of all religions to the conduct of political and social questions of the whole world, in such a way as to make all the nations and the peoples of the world happier. It is devoutly to be wished that the labours of the World Fellowship of Faiths will bear sweet fruit in the future deliberations of the League of Nations.



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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is, high time now we should think of the Children's Gathering due to be held at Hyderabad (Sind) in November.

I believe I have told you enough about it previously. There we will have all sorts of entertainments which would prove educative to you and to everybody. For instance, a visit to the most important historic and natural scenes and views will be arranged, various prize competitions in singing, sports, handicrafts, etc., etc., will be organised and cinema shows and dramatic performances will be staged.

Besides all that, we are thinking of arranging a visit to the most ancient place like Mohanjo-Daro, a most modern canals scheme like the Sukkur Barrage and an up to date sea and air port like Karachi. You must also note that travelling in itself is education, and as you go from your different places to meet at one place, you will get an opportunity to make friends personally with so many who are in your Brotherhood.

Of course, the lodging and boarding arrangements will be very nice. And the parties from here will go under the guidance of responsible ladies and gentlemen—so that the parents have nothing to worry about. Just speak to your parents, guardians and teachers: I am sure they will appreciate this idea—And more we go the merrier it will be, and we will be able to get better concessions in fare, etc., if we go in parties.

We are in communication with the authorities regarding the fare concession, etc., etc., but it would be easier for us to approach them if we could tell them in particular the number of children that would be going there. So, those willing to go from Bombay and the Suburbs might inform the Secretary, Mr. M. J. Parmar at Shardha Mandir, 14th Road, Khar, as early as possible.

The outsiders might write for fuller particulars directly to the General Secretary of the Third Children's Gathering, Dr. G. F. Lakhani, B.A., Ph.D., Narayen Building, Hirabad Quarters, Hyderabad (Sind).

If there are any difficulties in the way I shall be glad to know and solve them——Yes, please, but hurry up and don't you delay any longer!

WISHING AND DOING

The boy who is always wishing
That this or that might be,
But never tries his mettle,
Is the boy that's bound to see
His plans will come to failure,
His hopes end in defeat;
For that's what comes when wishing
And working fail to meet!
The boy who wishes this thing
Or that thing with a will
That spurs him on to actions
And keeps him trying still
When effort meets with failure,
Will some day surely win;
For he works out what he wishes,
And that's where "Luck" comes in!
The 'Luck' that I believe in
Is that which comes with work,
And no one ever finds it
Who's content to wish and shirk.
The men the world calls "Lucky"
Will tell you, every one,
That success comes not with wishing
But by hard work, bravely done!

—Sent by Bro. Ramchand, L. P.

GOING OUT OF THE TOWN

I know that many of you go out on excursions organised by the Balkan-ji-Bari or by some other institution. You welcome these days, I take it. Do you not?

But look at some of your fellow-brothers. They look down upon going out of the town. They go to school and return in the light of the sun so slowly that it takes them an hour or so to reach their houses. Some study at home all day long and some loaf in the streets with the result they sink in health and in physique as well.

Do you like them to be back in health and physique? I think yes, because they are our fellow-brothers. So I would like you to tempt them to come into your company when you go out on the next excursion. Will you do this? I hear you saying "Yes, but how?" You can coax them by telling them of certain advantages. Here are a few of them.

We are living in the midst of din and bustle of towns-folk, carriages, etc., the dirty smoke of factories makes bad the atmosphere. Do you like to breathe such air in? 'No, indeed, no,' is your reply. We are accustomed to the daily use of this air, therefore we need a change, for life without change becomes dull and uninteresting. I think once a week, and if that is not possible, once a month at least will do.

Out of the town, we behold Nature. Wordsworth advises us: "Come forth in the light of things,

Let Nature be your Teacher."

Nature is here—ravishing and beautiful too, hence "A thing of beauty," says Keats "is joy for ever." Do you not like to fall in love with such handsome 'Princess Nature.' "If you wish your children," advises Richard Jefferies the parents, "to think deep things—to know the holiest emotions, take them to the woods and hills, and give them freedom of the meadows. . . . Do it at any cost if you wish them to become great men and noble women.'

Will this do, dear readers? Now good-bye!

Sent by Bro. Jagu T. Butani.

THE LAWYER AND THE OYSTER

As two servants were walking by the seaside they found an oyster and began to quarrel about it.

"I saw it first," said one man, "so it belongs to me."

'I picked it up first so it belongs to me" said the other.

As they were quarrelling a lawyer came by, and they asked him to decide for them in the matter.

The lawyer agreed to do so, but before he would give his opinion he required that the two men should give him their assurance that whatever he might say, they would be quite satisfied with his decision. Then the lawyer said:

"It seems to me that you both have a claim to the oyster, so I will divide it between you, and you will then be perfectly satisfied."

Opening the oyster, he quickly ate it, and very gravely handed to each of them one of the empty shells.

"But you have eaten the oyster!" cried the men.

"Ah, that was my fee for deciding the case!" said the lawyer. "But I have divided all that remains in a perfectly fair and just manner."

That is what generally happens when two quarrelsome persons go to law about anything they cannot agree upon.

—Sent. by Bro. Prahlad Singh.

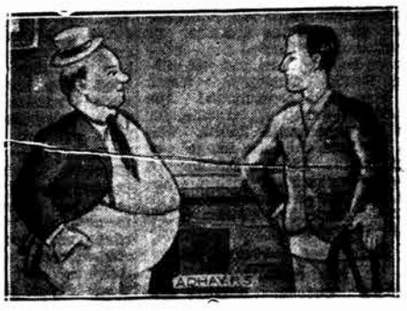
HONOURS FOR A SCHOOLBOY

Erwin Schaber, fourteen-year-old Polish schoolboy, has been awarded the Soviet Union Gold Medal for life-saving, while the Polish Amateur Radio Association has elected him life-long honorary member. His prompt action in notifying the authorities on receiving on S.O.S. signal through his home-made wireless set was the means of saving entire crew of twenty men from a sinking vessel in the North Pacific.

Young Schaber, who lives at Myslowie, Poland, is the son of a poor Polish teacher. He had built a radio set from parts purchased

REASONABLY ANGRY.

"HAPPY PLAY."



A gentleman indignantly tackled a 'bus inspector at a busy stopping place.

"I want to report the conductor of that 'bus that has just gone!" he shrilled. "He's been rude!"

"How?" asked the official.

"Why," went on the man, "he was telling the people the 'bus was full up, and, when I got off, he said: "Room for THREE inside!"

—Sent by Bro: P. S. ADHAV.

Some of the workers of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari branch of the All-India Children's Association: From left to right: Bro. Lal Samani, Mrs. Jhabvalla and Mr. Suryakant Dave.

"SUNSHINE."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

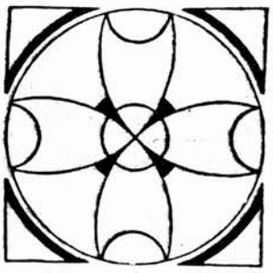
with his pocket money and was listening to various Morse stations when he picked up the S.O.S. which was from the Soviet ship "Lena." The message said she was sinking off Sakhalin and that there had been no reply to her calls.

Erwin ran to a telephone box and rang up the authorities in Katowice, five miles away. They in turn rang up the Soviet Embassy, who promptly informed the Moscow wireless station. Within twenty minutes of the youngster receiving the S.O.S., the Sakhalin life boat was launched and reached the "Lena" a few moments before she could sink.

It is shuddering to think what would undoubtedly have happened had our young friend not been able to read Morse, had failed to appreciate the genuinity or seriousness of the call or had failed to realise the wonderful systems of communication which science had placed within his reach as a means of rescuing those unfortunate men from death four thouhand miles away.

—Sent by Bro. I. B. Patwari.

COLOURING COMPETITION.



Here is a simple picture to colour, and when you have done it, paste your picture to a post-card, add your name, age and address, mentioning whether you are a boy or a girl, and send it to "Dada"—"Gulistan," Khar, Bombay; so that it arrives not later than the first post on Sunday, September 20, 1936.

All boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this competition. Children of the same household, class or neighbourhood can send all their entries under one cover, but on separate papers. Only those who are enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number and others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

SHAIK CHILLI

Shaikh Chilli was a poor fellow. One day while he was carrying a basket full of eggs to sell in the market, he said to himself, 'I shall get a good sum of money for these eggs.' With that sum I shall buy hens. The hens will give chickens, and they will be many and many in number. I shall make a good fortune out of them. In no time I shall be the richest merchant of the town. Then I will marry a rich wife. I shall have children. If they do not obey me, I shall become angry. They will try to please me. When they come near me I will kick them thus"...So saying he kicked in the air. Doing so he took the hand off the basket. The basket fell down and all the eggs were broken into pieces. After that he wept and wept that his family had been killed by himself.

—Sent by Bro. Jagat Bhawal Rurl

CURIOUS NEWS COLLECTION

1. EN AF DEN DER RED NED FANE is a Norwegian sentence that reads the same backwords translated it means, "one of those who rode with the banner.

2. The Kiwi wingless bird of Australia leans on its back to rest.

3. Rameses II was ten time as rich as Ford. He was a Ten Billionaire.

4. Bees do not gather honey, they make it.

5. The Giraffe's neck is not long enough to reach the ground yet it reaches tree top.

—Sent by Bro. Jacob Isaacs.—

THE LIFE OF ANIMALS

The life of a:—
Cat is fifteen years,
Squirrel is eight years,
Hare is eight years,
Rabbit is seven years,
Bear is twenty years
Wolf is twenty years,
Fox is fifteen years,
Lion is seventy years.
Pig is twenty years,
Horse is twenty-five years,
Sheep is nine years,
Camel is one hundred years,
An Elephant is four hundred years.

—Sent by Bro. Khemo K. Mahtani

A HUNTING WE WILL GO

This is just the thing for a romping start. First one of the players is chosen to be huntsman. The remainder takes the names of different parts of his equipment —one is his whip, another his horse, another his boots and so on.

As many chairs as there are players—not counting the huntsman—are then placed in two rows back to back. The players sit down while the huntsman walks round and calls out the names of the various articles.

If he calls "boots" the player representing his boots must rise and hold on to the huntsman, who then calls all the other players one by one until all are holding on to each other like a long snake.

After a while the huntsman suddenly calls "Bang!" and immediately sits down in a chair, leaving his followers to obtain a chair if they can. Of course, one player is left without a chair and he or she must pay a forfeit. The game is then resumed, but remember to remove a chair after each forfeit.

The winner of the game is the last boy or girl to be left with the chair.

Sent by Sis. Freny Dastur.

FUNNY CATCH

Place a match on a table and give two more to your friend. Tell him to hold these between finger and thumb—one in each hand—and pick up the third match with them.

When he is carefully holding the third match between the other two, tell him to bend forward and lift his left leg up. You leave him like that for a few moments.

At last he will say: "What have I got to do next?"

"Fancy yourself on a scooter!" you reply, and then you run off.

A big squirrel just stole this hen's lunch and she is very angry. We can see the entire squirrel hiding somewhere here, but she can't. Can you?

RIDDLES

1. What pen should never be used for writing?

2. Why is a pulled out tooth like something forgotten?

3. What can be increased in value fifty per cent. merely by turning it upside down?

4. What is the oldest piece of furniture in the world?

5. What letter of the alphabet can make an animal talk?

6. Wht is the difference between earth and sea?

7. What is the hardest thing about learning how to use roller skates?

Answers.

1. A sheep pen. 2. Because it has gone out of the head. 3. The figure 6. 4. The multiplication table. 5. The letter H. which makes a cat chat. 6. one is dirty, the other tidy. 7. The floor

And A Trick

Tightly twist a paper napkin and offer it to a friend while questioning his ability to pull it apart. Unless he is unusually strong he will be stumped!

You take the same napkin and with a quick jerk it breaks. Your magic lies in having secret by moistened your fingers and applying the moisture to the middle of the twisted napkin as you pick it up.

Sent by Sis. Vijaya Kulkarni.

CAN YOU SAY THIS QUICKLY?

Susan shines shoes and socks; socks and shoes, shines Susan; she ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.

—Sent by Sis. Mary D'Silva.

PRIZE WINNERS

The following have been declared as prize winners in the last competition of picture finishing:—

Sisters Kamal D. Pai and Shahrnaz F. Madan, and Brothers Madhav B. Nayek and Mustafa M. Kazi.

The prizes have been despatched to them already and we shall thank them to kindly acknowledge their receipt as early as possible.

CONFIDENCES.
(Photo by K. Nagaswami).

OUR ASSOCIATION

Children upto 12 years can join Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association as Members. Boys and girls from 12 to 16 years can become Companions. Elders wishing to be helpful to the Association can also be enrolled as Associates or Patrons.

Please write for full particulars and enrolment form of the Association, stating your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Contributions of articles, sketches, photos, etc., etc. written by or for children are most welcome for insertion in these columns. They will be thankfully received and children's articles will be corrected and inserted with pleasure.

Perhaps I might remind you that the competion for enrolling as many Members and Companions as possible is still there. Many children are taking keen interest in it, but I wish that many more should. The result of the winners, as already stated, will be announced at the Children's Gathering in November.

Kindly send all your communications directly to the following address:—

DADA—"GULISTAN."
KHAR—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

The Humorist At Large

'Sir, allow me to demonstrate the advantages of this vacuum cleaner.'

'Certainly, but first allow me to demonstrate why your efforts are useless.'

"Of course I know Jack Miller. Why, I used to play cricket with him when he was so high."

Mechanical Parent: "And how are you getting along at school."

Son: "Fine—I'm now learning words of eight cylinders."

Motorist: "Couldn't you use a green lipstick?"

Girl: "Why?"

Motorist: "Then I should know that it was safe to continue."

Husband: "I'd pass your idea of a smoke screen on to the Defence Department."

Boss: "I'll start you on a pound a week, which I will increase as times goes on."

Applicant: "What'll I be gettin' the second week?"

TO THE

ASTHMATIC

Even If the Doctor Tells You

You Can Judge It for Yourself

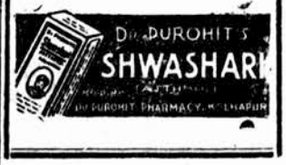
Do you suffer from that agonising torture of Constrained Breathing? It is not mere shortness of breath: you can take the air in but can't breathe it out. And these dreadful attacks—they come at any awkward time, frequently at night, especially in the early morning hours, and for hours and days you are confined to bed passing sleepless nights, chocked up, wheezing and gasping for breath. The agony may subside for some days to grip you again with maddening torture. You are declared an ASTHMATIC.

It is no use trying those Patent Medicines, you are often tempted to by the high-sounding promise of immediate relief they give. You might have realised that those Injections, Fumes, Inhalents and such measures yield but a temporary relief and never cure but positively lead you to a fresher attack with worsened complaints.

You have to resort to a Rational Remedy always and thanks to the advances made in the medical science which are proving of incalculable benefit to the ASTHMATIC. They hold hopes of Permanent Relief and Cure and when your Doctor or any of your friend advises you to give DR. PUROHIT SWASHARI a trial he does it with conviction. And even you can judge it for yourself when you know that Dr. Purohit SWASHARI is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold, Cough and most other Chest and Lung troubles; removes dryness of throat, increases secretion, liquifies and easily expels it; a sound appetiser, that removes constipation—often the chief distressing symptom in Asthmatics—and gradually tones and builds up health. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily, and positively effects a complete cure.

Sold as SWASHARI PLAIN (blue packing) and COMPOUND (red packing) the latter more useful in advanced and constipative cases. Available at all good chemists in 3, 6, 12 oz bottles at Rs. 2, 3/8/- and 6/- only.

Bombay Agents:—
ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES,
Princess Street.



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IT WILL MAKE YOU FORTUNATE. Reward Rs. 100 for one who proves it false.

Price Rs. 2. Under silver case Rs. 3-4, Under gold case Rs. 9.

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Emperor Asoka As A Social Worker

(Continued from page 7)

satisfy their sexual appetites. (P. E. iv.) Later this scheme was further expanded and systematized, and made into a separate department of Government Service known as the Department of Public and Social welfare. It was placed under the management of a body of officers, named 'Dharma-mahamatras', whose special duty and responsibility it was to prevent social disorganisation by checking, as far as possible, anti-social forces and practices. Their function was also to put through various measures of Public utility, such as building hospitals, supplying medical men and medicines, providing drinking water, building rest houses for travellers, caring for the destitute and the aged, mitigating the rigours of justice and so forth. The activities of this department extended over a wide field, even beyond the confines of Asoka's direct jurisdiction. (R. E. v.)

The business of attending to women and their welfare was entrusted to another body of officials called the 'stri-adhyaks-Maha-matras' as stated in Rock Edict xii. These men were specially chosen for their unimpeachable character. Their duty was to teach purity and restraint in sex life to women, and to uphold chastity and fidelity as the primary virtues; they had also to supervise the places of amusement, patronized frequented by women, in cities and towns, and prevent female sex deliquency which is so common a cause of the disruption of family organisation. They were also instructed to take the necessary precautionary means to check promiscuity in sex relations, and to help women in developing a proper attitude in the realm of sex behaviour. Thus Asoka sought to ensure the purity and stability of family life which is so essential to the well-being of society, and to raise the standard of social morals among his subjects. Indeed the promotion of the social and spiritual welfare of the people is one of the first and foremost cares of the State. and in carrying out this responsibility of the ruler to his subjects. Asoka spared no pains. (R. E. vi.)

Missions To Foreign Lands

While military conquests were foresworn, the moral conquests of Asoka grew apace, since they were earnestly undertaken as an important part of the daily work of administration. His social welfare mission spread rapidly not only in his dominions but also in the foreign countries beyond the boundaries of his own empire. (R. E. xiii.) It is worth noting, by the way that the expenses of Asoka's social welfare work in foreign parts were borne by his own people. His international relations were thus governed, as is evident from his Edicts, not by the unbridled greed for exploitation but by the principles of universal brotherhood and disinterested humanitarian service—principles which still remain to be recognised by the enlightened rulers of the modern world. To an impartial observer, all of Asoka's social welfare activities bear evidence of his deep insight, real discernment and severe self-discipline. Since spiritual regeneration was the objective of all his activities, his programme of social service touched the very core of life-problems, and his remedies tackled the very causes of the diseases he sought to remedy.

Conquest Of Self

Maintaining that self-interest of man was the primary cause of social pathology, Asoka taught Man to conquer the powerful self-seeking tendencies in human nature by conquering himself. This is what his own personal regeneration meant to him. In order, therefore, to reconstruct human behaviour an pro-social lines, he encouraged the ideal of the ascetic, of one who has conquered all selfish desires. Asoka did not set for his people the ideal of absolute poverty. "Commendable also", he says, "is not to spend or hoard too much." (R. E. iii.) Asoka himself did not renounce the throne, but he did renounce all its fame, glory and worldly pleasure, and ruled in the spirit of being in the world and yet not of it. Thus he upheld moderation in possession by his own personal example, and instructed his people to renounce all other aims in life but that of living a righteous life, free from the bondage of sin which separates man from man. (A. E. x and xiii.) To realise this ideal, he advocated the practice of meditation, self-examination, self-control and self-exertion. (R. E. iv and x; P. E. i and iii.) Under his wise guidance and inspiring leadership, the ideal of the ascetic began to spread, and a large army of his people adopted that ideal, some even going further than moderation in renunciation. Asoka's repeated insistence on respect for ascetics and liberality in their treatment points to their numerical strength. Such growth of asceticism, or the conquest of the self is, indeed, a compliment to the moral progress of a country. Asoka's own example inspired many persons to include social services as part of their religious duty, and such men he recruited for his mission of social and public welfare.

In this manner Asoka endeavoured to bring Man to a real understanding and confidential relationship with his physical body and with the body of the society in which he dwells —from both of which self-interest (sin) had sadly divorced him. And the results of his endeavours were most significantly successful. After surveying the peaceful and gradual transformation wrought in the lives and social relationships of his people by his programme, Asoka expressed great satisfaction and also hoped that his successors would apply themselves to the increase of this work. (R. E. iv.) The social chaos we are witnessing to-day all over the world points to the evils of separatism and division. Non-differentiation ('Advaita') is the root of the mind inculcated. The outlook of oneness, or the kinship with all living creatures, which Asoka strove to cultivate in his subjects, must be the basis of social regeneration.

Lessons Of Asoka's Life

The fate of society rests on human beings themselves. Enlightened intelligence, tempered with self-discipline and inspired by creative ideals, and emotions harnessed for constructive service, could when wisely guided, effect social achievement invaluable to human happiness and social progress. Our modern society demands a moral and economic regeneration. But the preliminary condition, namely, personal regeneration such as took place in Asoka, which would put those in advantageous positions to determine and control the course of human affairs, has not yet taken place. Social workers and statesmen have, therefore, much to learn from Asoka in whose personality the essence of India's supreme will and national genius found expression. Even to this day the mute stones set up by him in different parts of India proclaim to the world that an everlasting sovereignty cannot be attained through violence but through love and moral uplift and real happiness and social betterment cannot be achieved but by the practice of self-discipline and Dharma.—"The Aryan Path."

WIFE SHOOTS 70-YEAR OLD HUSBAND IN BED

French Court Acquits Englishwoman Who Says She Was Treated Like "An Oriental Girl"

An Englishwoman faced a jury at Nice Assizes last month and told them how she shot her 70 year-old Syrian husband because he treated her like an Oriental girl in a way that was intolerable to a woman of Western race and culture.

Within 20 minutes of their retirement, the jury found her not guilty of murder, and she left the court with her sister, a free woman, to start life again in England.

"I am so happy I can hardly believe I am free," she said tearfully as she stood once more in the street.

She is Mrs. May Kemeid, who, before her marriage to Joseph Kemeid, a wealthy whisky merchant, in London, thirty-two years ago, was Miss May Duggan of Ipswich.

She was charged with mudering her husband by shooting him as he lay in bed in their villa at Vence, near Nice, last November. After the shooting Mrs. Kemeid attempted to commit suicide, and seriously wounded herself.

In answer to the opening questions of the President of the Court she said that she had shot her husband because he had caused her moral suffering.

"He treated me like an Oriental girl," she said.

"Why did you return to him?"

"I TOLD HIM."

"I saw him again at Monte Carlo in 1929, and went back. We had a daughter who was then fifteen, and who became a nun in 1931. From that time life became intolerable."

Her husband was a terrible gambler and lost heavily. She had asked him for a separation, but he refused.

When Mrs. Kemeid was brought before an examining magistrate at Grasse it is alleged she made a statement, which said:—

"I intended taking my husband's life and my own, too, as I have been suffering morally for several years.

"The idea of putting an end to it all occurred to me in the morning. I picked up a revolver I had in my room and went to my husband's bedroom. He was asleep.

"I woke him up and told him of my intentions and my reasons for it.

"For over an hour we argued the matter over. As he refused so listen to my argument and turned his back on the pillow I fired twice.

"His head dropped without uttering a word. I thought he was dead and turned the weapon against myself, but I was in such a state of excitement that I missed blowing my own brains out."

The medical expert, Dr. Cottin, testified that at the time of the shooting Mrs. Kemeid was in such a state of neurasthenic depression that she was not fully responsible for her actions.

A letter from her daughter, then a nun in the Sacred Heart Convent, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was read by Mrs. Kemeid's lawyer.

The girl exhorted her mother to place her trust in God and all would be well.

NUDIST COLONY GETS SCARE

Farmer's Device Makes Them Don Clothes

Will Searles looked across the fields and triumphantly proclaimed:

"I have licked the pants back onto them nuders.

"It looks as though my campaign is all over," said the farmer. "I guess they won't dare go around all bare-naked no more. They can't stand the peekers and they are afraid of the bumble-bees and rattlesnakes I threatened to sic on them."

Thus did Will proclaim clamless clambake a success, says a Long Valley correspondent in a "New York Journal." nal." He invited the countryside—one couple even came from Boston—to come and see the nudists on Schooley's Mountain. It was the second summer he had adopted those tactics to rout his unwanted neighbours.

The nudists were not nude, however, when visitors arrived. The only persons sighted from the far side of the camp fence wore shorts and, if women, halter-neck tops.

Will has decided that such costumes were all right; they wouldn't corrupt the morals of the girls who will be at an adjoining Y.W. C.A. camp in August.

A MAD WORLD, MY MASTERS!

A seventeen-year-old girl is accused of killing her mother with an axe because she was too old-fashioned. . . a beautiful Spanish divorcee is starving herself to death in San Francisco because she has been insulted by a Nicaraguan. . . a dog which was accused of drowning a boy in a canal by pushing him under the water with his paws had a full-dress trial before a judge and jury in New York and was acquitted amid loud cheers. . . a Spanish Government destroyer shelled the batteries at Ceuta and then retired to its base so that the crew could have its afternoon siesta. . . and a Mr. Homer P. Stuntze, of Cleverland, Ohio is going to have himself tied up in the shape of a ball and roll himself to California.

No wonder a middle-aged woman of Eltham banged on the door of Colney Hatch Mental Hospital and demanded to be admitted as a patient.

She probably felt that in a world full of lunatics she might as well be with those who are certified and live in comfort, says "London Contemporary."

A BOY WHO LONGED TO PARACHUTE

A boy on holiday at Prerau saw an exhibition by parachutists and longed to make such jumps.

He dreamt of it at night and woke up in a flower bed under his bedroom window says a Prague message.

THE UNKINDEST CUT.

Jewish refugees who were rescued from Spain by German warships were arrested on their arrival at Berlin last month and taken to a concentration camp, reports the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

MARIANA'S MADNESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If Miss Berta Da Menezes Braganza alludes the village "X" in her story of "Mariana's Madness" published in your edition of Sunday the 3rd May 1936, to the village of Cavorim, Chandor, Salcete Goa, and the "big house" to the house of her great grand-father's house, and the "Mad Mariana" of this village, the present writer, interested in the above story himslf, would like to ventilate and to point out for the better knowledge of Miss Berta in particular and for the information of the public in general, the real and legitimate parentage of this "Mariana," the little that the writer knows of her and the peculiar cause by which she became mad, the precedents of her madness, and what was her funeral.

This "Mariana," who was generally known in the village of Cavorim as "Moriam-Bai" was born at Cavorim in a place called "Xirantum" to poor but respectable parents and they were Matheus D'Silva and Ana Felestina Dias," with sufficient means of living, "Gauncaris" (Viz. original Settlers of the village) as such, as was the great Grand-Father of Miss. Berta, the late Mr. Francisco Xavier Braganza of good memory. She was the first child among two others, one sister and one brother, of her parents. The sister is still living, is in advanced age and is now grand-mother to many a grand children of respectable families in the same village Cavorim. The brother, who was an employee in the Municipality at Panjim (Nova-Goa), died a bachelor in 1897 or thereabout in the hospital of Santa Casa de Misericordia at Ribander (Goa), where this Mariana, a widow woman then, of sound and perfect mind, in the company of her sister together with the writer (who was prosecuting his studies at Panjim at that time) had visited her brother on his death-bed and remained there till he breathed his last, which took place two days after their arrival. This Mariana was given in marriage by her parents at her normal marriage age to a man of a Carvalho's family of her rank and means named, Costancio Carvalho of the same village. As ill-luck had it, she became a widow after a short time without having any issue, and subsequently she took to fields and other general work in the village. The writer is of firm and sure conviction that this Mariana never went to any other village in Goa to serve as domestic servant, and therefore the passages put forward by Miss Berta in her story that this mad Mariana was living and working as a "Poskem" (adopted child) from her young age in a house of a certain family of drunkards consisting of a mother and three sons in a village "A" and that she came as a run away from this house of village "A" to the village "X" with consequent fears on the way on an August night etc. etc., are all undoubtedly inaccurate, fabricated passages.

CAUSE OF THIS "MARIANA'S MADNESS."

In this village "X" by which Miss Berta surely refers to the village of Cavorim, as the writer firmly believes, there was and still there is a nice somewhat rich family consisting of many members, all of charitable disposition and of sound and sober habits. One of the sons of this family was a British Government official (now pensioner) who was serving on his post at Ootacamund—Madras, where this Mariana, then a women of perfect mind and healthy, was taken to look after this official's children, engaged as an "Ayah." At Ootacamnd, rumour has it she was robbed of her two small bars of gold which were in her possession. These bars, rumour has it further, were of the value of about Rs. 400 both, and which were made out of the savings of her earnings in the work of the then newly started Railway construction in Goa. It was reliably said that she never parted with this her exclusive property but always carried it tied to her waist in her "potty" (small cloth bag commonly used by working women as money purse). Now, the thief at Ootacamnd happened to be a (Sorcerer) viz. "Jadhuwala" because besides robbing her, poor thing, of her gold, she was made or turned entirely dumb and inactive. In such a state she returned from Madras and remained in this very state for nearly six years or more. During these years she occupied only one place to sit and sleep during day and night, and this was in an open verandah of her sister's house. All these long yeare she was fed partly by her sister and partly by begging herself at the doors of the neighbouring houses. Her way of begging was only to go and stand up at the doors entirely dumb folded and unmoved like a ghost expressing nothing else but only one or two words "Um..... Um....." almost inaudible.

Surprising as it was, a miracle without having recourse to any science or medicine to get her cured from the malady she was put in, as it was generally believed, by the magician thief at Ootacamond, this dumb and inactive ghost like Mariana, all of a sudden, during the marriage time of one of her nieces (sister's daughter) came to an active and normal life again, the dumbness and inactiveness having disappeared entirely; and she lived with this married niece for some years helping her in the domestic affairs as a mother would do with her own daughter. Sometime after this owing to certain disputes in the house, she left it and became a general servant for general work of the village people staying at anybody's house where she could get shelter and where her services were ordinarily required, and thus she was a great help to general public in the village.

By and by, this Mariana again showed signs of derangement, and then all of a sudden a kind of active and acute madness, described by Miss Berta in her story as accurately as it really was, set in, and in which madness this Mad Mariana died nearly six or more years ago. Now this mad Mariana is out of sight (died) but not out of the mind, perhaps of the two girls of the big house of Cavorim where the writer often sees Miss Berta with other ladies.

WHERE THIS "MAD MARIANA" DIED AND WHAT WAS HER FUNERAL.

She died at her nephew's place at "Tia-Cantho" (Cavorim) of natural death, being under the care of her nephew's wife during her sickness which had lasted many days and hence it was undoubtedly impossible for this "Mad Mariana" on the eve of her death to climb the hill to be seen there by the two girls of the big house during their stroll and to narrate her life-long story, as Miss Berta puts it. Her funeral was solemn and grand, and was well attended naturally because she was the only woman though mad, used to attend funerals of all rich and poor alike. She was even honoured while on the way to her eternal resting place by the Confraternity of N. S. De Belem (Irmandade) from this village Cavorim, of which she was a member and here it may be noted that (Poskem) adopted daughter cannot be a member of Confraternities in this village of Cavorim.

To describe such a child of respectable parents and of such real antecedents as an outcast, illegitimate and "Poskem" by any as done by Miss Berta without trying to know the realities, and moreover after the death of this woman, is a matter of great offence and hurts the feelings of the dead woman's living relatives and is dishonour to the dead woman herself, and it requires strong refutation which the writer emphatically does on the authority of the real facts put forward by him in this letter.— Yours, etc.,

INACIO CAETANO ANTAO.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

HYPHEN WILL COST HIM £2,500

If Mr. William Blow Gurney Collis, of Altrincham, near Manchester decides to insert a hyphen between Gurney and Collis he will forfeit, £2,500 left to him by his great-aunt, Mrs. Ada Beatrice Maresca, of Stourbridge.

But Mr. Collis does not mind.

Mrs. Maresca, who left £114,224, bequeathed £5,000 on trust for her nephew, Mr. Arthur James Collis, for life, then half each to his two sons, making the stipulation that:

One of them, Mr. William Blow Gurney Collis, should forfeit the bequest "if he should use the name Gurney as though it were part of his surname by writing, the name with a hyphen, thus, 'Gurne-Collis.'"

"I have never considered the matter of a hyphen seriously before, but the will has rather given me the idea," Mr. Collis told a reporter.

"A remarkable woman of very strong principles and prejudices, she belonged to an age which is long past,' was how she was described at the time of her death.

"POTTED" OPERAS IN 250 ENGLISH CINEMAS

Biggest independent circuit in Britain, Union Cinemas, Ltd. has decided to present a series of "potted" operas in its 250 halls.

First subject will be "Cavalleria Rusticana." It will consist of a film in Technicolour, reinforced by a full orchestra and a company of principals and chorus. It will last an hour.

Mr. Fred. Bernhard, Union's managing director, said: "We shall also have variety and radio stars, and pantomimes at Christmas. We are prepared to spend £1, 000,000 a year in salaries and mounting for these shows."

WORLD JEWRY.

The Jewish race, representatives of whom met in Congress of World Jewry at Geneva, last month, are estimated to total 16,291,00?—approximately 0.75 per cent. of total world population of 1,997,000,000.

Britain is estimated as having 340,000 Jews, Europe having in all 9,736,000. Palestine in June, 1935, had Jewish population of 375,000. In America there are some 5,031,-000, the majority of whom are in the U.S.A. Poland, with 2,750,000 Jews, is probably the country with largest Jewish element in population.

BISHOP'S "LOFTY" SERMON.

The Bishop of Truro, Dr. Hunkin, was hoisted forty feet by ropes to conduct a service in Round Island Lighthouse, Scilly Islands.

Quips And Cranks

By PAST MASTERS OF LAW

No. 3—Lawyers And Magistrates

What! Do I hear a gasp of astonishment? Have you never heard of their existence! Perhaps you think that they have so many other things to do that they forget to use their wits!

Lord Reading had just claims to be regarded as a humourist—from the rules which he had laid down on "How to Become a Successful Lawyer." "There are but three things essential to success at the Bar" he said. "The first is high animal spirits, the second is high animal spirits and the third is high animal spirits. If in addition a young man will take the trouble to read a little law, I do not think that will impede his progress."

One of the best examples of the spontaneous wit of Sir Edward Carson was probably that furnished by an incident which once occurred in court, when the judge pointed out to him a discrepancy between the evidence of two witnesses one a carpenter and the other a publican. "That is so My Lord," he replied, "yet another case of difference between Bench and Bar."

In one of his early cases—he was opposed by an elderly, prosy, long-winded lawyer who in his concluding address, spoke for six hours an interminably stupid speech.

Then he rose—smiled slightly and said "Your honour, I will follow the example of my learned friend who has just concluded, and submit the case *without* argument!"

Once cross-examining a witness with an obviously red nose, he remarked bluntly "You drink my man."

Witness:—"That's my business."

Sir Edward (blandly): Any other business?

"F. E.'s" Wit

The epigrams of Mr. F. E. Smith are legion and his biting humour had made many opponents writhe. Talking about Mr. Gladstone's passion for elaborate exposition he said "Mr. Gladstone carries lucidity almost to the verge of baldness."

Referring to the death duties—he said "one section of the community lives to enjoy old-age pensions; the other has to die to pay them.

One of the greatest legal parliamentary wits of those days—The Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P., could be satirical as well as genial at times.

He was reproached for taking up a poor client's case for nothing. When the case was won, the client gratefully sent him the sum of 15s., which Mr. Birrell accepted so as not to give offence. A colleague remarked at his "unprofessional" conduct in taking less than gold.

"But I took all the poor beggar had" said Mr. Birrell "and I consider that is not unprofessional."

Talking about the upper Chamber—he said "The House of Lords represent nobody but themselves, and they enjoy the full confidence of their constituents"; Of the Press—he said "I agree that the Press is a mirror of the age. It reflects what people are supposed to want, far more than what they really want."

A Surprise For Marshall Hall

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C. told of the time when he was taken down to a county court, "I looked at the brief and found that the whole amount to be sued for was six pounds, while my own fee, was more than five times that sum, and I could not make the matter out. It was an action for trespass—seizing a horse in execution and the sort of horse it can be imagined and in the end I won. The case took a whole day. Then when it was all over. I heard that there a bet of five hundred pounds depending on the result of the case. The parties were all horsey people, and they knew they would get a fair run for their money, and they used me for the purpose of a gamble."

Mr. Hall told a story relating to a witness whom he once asked to give a definition of absent mindedness.

"Well" said the witness cautiously "I should say that a man, who thought he'd left his watch at home and took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home to get it. I should say that that chap was a little absent-minded."

MAGISTRATES

Whether it is because they see too much of the sad and the seamy side of life—but the fact remains that as humourists, magistrates are not generally distinguished.

Though occasionally a flash of wit illuminates the local courts—

"I am afflicted with Kleptomania" wailed a fashionably-dressed shop lifter.

"Indeed" rejoined Mr. Bros. "it must be very bad to be afflicted like that. It is lucky for you that you came to me, for I possess an excellent cure for that malady—namely, six weeks' hard labour."

Mr. Symmons gave the famous definition of "nagging" which won approval from such a keen critic as Mr. Justice Hawkins.

Mr. Symmons was defending a man charged with hitting his wife on the head with a chopper.

His defence was that the prisoner, had been the victim of persistent "nagging" which drew a request from the judge for a definition of that word.

"Nagging" said Mr. Symmons "is the constant reiteration of unpleasant truths."

"We must put that in the next edition of Walker's Dictionary" said the Judge with an approving smile.

Mr. Plowden has often aired his views on the opposite sex.

"A man hit me and I hit him back" a woman said to him one day.

"Yes' he replied "You wouldn't be a woman if you didn't".

"It would seem that woman's nature is undergoing very considerable modification in the twentieth century" he said in fining a woman for assault. "The doves are changing into eagles and the sweet reasonableness that used to distinguish the sex is giving place to a love of advertisement and a taste for unseemly scenes of rowdyism and violence.

"Even the hat pin, designed for such innocent purposes, is becoming in the hands of women as much a weapon of danger as the stiletto or the revolver."

Mr. Plowden was discussing beverages with a fellow-member, "Have you ever tried gin and ginger beer?" Asked the other. "No" replied Mr. Plowden, "but I've tried a lot of fellows, who have."

"My clerk and I" he said in describing how the business of the Marylebone Police Court was carried on "form an ideal partnership; he listens without deciding, while I decide without listening."

Proverbs

"Lawyers' houses are built of long bills"

"Justice is lame as well as blind among us"

"Lawyers and woodpeckers have long bills."

"Law and equity are two things which God hath joined, but which man hath put asunder"

"Lawyers and painters can soon make black white."

"Fear God, and offend not the Prince nor his laws, and keep thyself out of the magistrates' claws."

An American girl, about to visit England, was advised by a friend to see Lincoln Cathedral.

"Oh, indeed," said the girl, "is there a Lincoln Cathedral in England?"

"There is, and a superb building, to" was the reply.

"Say, now!" she exclaimed, "wasn't it just too sweet of them to name it after our Abe?"

Thousands See The Quints

Stones Of Birth-Place Still In Demand From Childless Couples

A message from Callander (Ontario), dated July 20, says:

An estimated number of 6,360 visitors saw the Dionne quintuplets, Saturday and Sunday, it was stated to-day after a traffic census by the Department of Public Highways showed that 2,120 cars had used the Callander-Dafoe nursery highway on those two days. The estimate was reached by using the low average of three persons to a car.

Visitors to the quints must pass through a turnstile at the entrance to the playground in which the babies are 'at home' to visitors, but the turnstile readings are available only at the end of the month.

On Saturday, 891 autos, 399 of Ontario registration and 376 bearing licence plates issued outside Ontario, and 116 other vehicles travelled over the road to the hospital. Sunday the number jumped to 1,229, 754 from Ontario; 448 from other vehicles. The period of heaviest traffic is when the babies are on exhibition.

"Magic" Stones

Calladner's Magic stones, supposed to change the fortunes of childless couples, continue in demand, Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe told the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto.

"We have a man in our back yard whose chief job is breaking up stones to keep a box full for hopeful visitors", he said.

Requests for the stones have come from all parts of the world. "It's funny" remarked the physician, "but a number of childless couples who came up last year, what with the change of scenery, the holiday and so on, actually came back this year with children".

The doctor said the quintuplets now "aren't such a gamble". In their early life if a firm advertised that they ate a certain food and the babies had died. rival firms could have said: "Look at what happens to babies that eat so and so's food' but now they're old enough for any mishap to be blamed on other things than food."

The little Callander physician let it be known the quintuplets have never had a spanking, "although I've had my doubts about procedure sometimes".

"I've seen Marie put back to bed as many as 71 times before she stayed there", he said.

"We're trying to bring the babies up as an example to all mothers of what can be done. We use only foods that every mother can afford. We have the big advantage of having no dissensions between mother and father and other fond but disagreeing relatves.

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"I Have Lived Before"

Girl Recalls Scene Of Execution Of Lady Jane Grey Which She Says She Had Witnessed In Previous Life

Do the dead ever return to the world?

Is there such a thing as reincarnation—the passing of a soul from one generation to another?

Many people claim to have lived previous lives and to remember what happened to them centuries ago. Here—in an astonishing episode reported from Liverpool—is the story of one such case, says the "Sunday Express" Correspondent.

The audience in a Liverpool cinema leaped to their feet as a girl in a front seat screamed during the showing of the film "Tudor Rose."

The scene was the execution of Lady Jane Grey.

"It's all wrong. I was at the execution," shouted the girl—and collapsed.

The girl is Miss Dorothy Jordan, a Belfast typist aged eighteen, who lives with her grandmother at Jenkinson's Farm, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone. She is holidaying with relatives in Liverpool.

Miss Jordan told me that the film has convinced her that she lived in Tudor days.

"An irresistible impulse led me into the cinema," she said.

"When I saw Jane Grey looking out of a window and waving to Dudley on the way to his execution, I realised that the scene was wrong. I knew the room well and it was impossible to look out of the window because it was too high. I felt I had been in the room hundreds of times.

"Later at Dudley's execution the film shows Lady Jane Grey perfectly calm. I know that is not right. She was hysterical.

"As the film continued I realised how close I was to Lady Jane Grey all the time.

"I now know that I must have been the lady-in-waiting.

"As I followed her to the scaffold her gown seemed to be touching my own. The rough, high cobbles in the street hurt my feet through the sott shoes I was wearing.

EXECUTION SCENE.

"It was at the execution scene that I first realised that I was the lady-in-waiting. Some of the scenes were not as I knew them.

"On the way to the scaffold the people in the street were not silent as the film shows. They jostled each other and some were trampled on.

"As Lady Jane Grey went up the steps to the block there was a little boy calling out her name. He fell on his knees. She just turned her head and looked sadly at him.

"I have a vivid impression of the executioner and recall clearly broad black bands round his wrists which are not shown in the film.

"When Lady Jane Grey first saw him she shuddered and clung to me. I could almost feel her arms around me.

"She wept a little, then she straightened and looked right ahead.

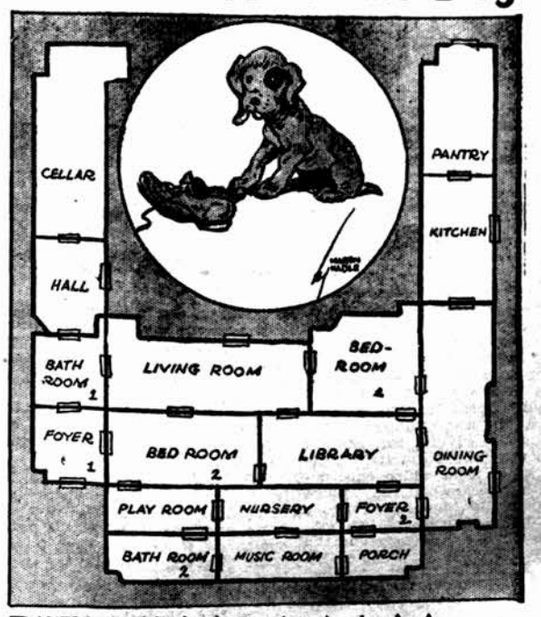
"At the block the executioner said, 'Will you forgive me.'

"Lady Jane Grey replied, "Certainly' and not 'Most willingly' as in the film.

"They lifted her curls which is not shown in the film, and I saw no more. I remember putting my hands over my face. I suppose I fainted.

"When I recovered from that faint, as it appeared to me, I was in the foyer of the cinema. The surroundings and the people seemed strange. I though I was in a dream and that really I was living in the Tudor period and dreaming of the twentieth century."

Trace the Trail of the Dog



PAMELA was giving her dog a bath in one of the two bathrooms in her house, when the animal escaped and led her a merry chase. He raced once through the rooms, including the hall, foyers, bathrooms, porch and finally to the cellar where he was found chewing on an old shoe.

Starting at the correct bathroom trace the route the dog followed in which he used once 16 of the 29 doors in the house.

An Author's Anagram

LITTLE BOBBY was enthusiastically describing to his mother just how he made mudpies.

"I pat-a-cake 'em! Really, I whack 'em!" exclaimed Bobby.

The very surprising thing about Bobby's statement is that the letters of his nine words can be rearranged to spell the name of a noted novelist. Who is he?

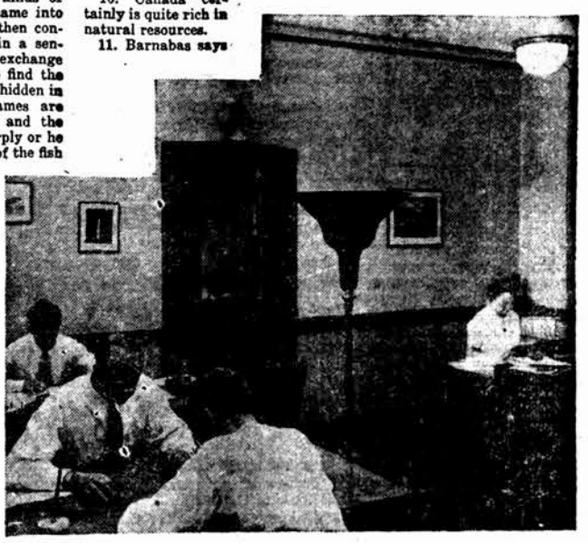
(For solution see page 56.)

The New Sport of Indoor Fishing

THESE four office workers seem to be very intent on their tasks in spite of the fact that it is a warm and dull afternoon. Were you able to glance over their shoulders, however, you would see that during the lull in their work, they were entertaining themselves with the fascinating puzzle sport of indoor fishing.

Each worker has a list of the names of the different kinds of fish. He divides each name into two or more parts and then conceals the divided word in a sentence. The workers then exchange their puzzles and try to find the name of the fish which is hidden in each sentence. The names are very cleverly concealed and the "angler" has to look sharply or he will fail to "catch" each of the fish whose names are to be found in the following sentences:

1. The dealer in antiques recognized the Oriental brass pot as a rare specimen of its kind.
2. Frances, Kate and Alice all held the same opinion of the matter.
3. Aspic, odd as it may be to know, is a source of oil of spike.
4. After his first carousal, Montgomery promised his parents that it would be his last.
5. The truck-load of tar, ponderous as it appeared to be, did not weigh as much as expected.
6. James melted the ice to provide drinking water for the party.
7. Amy failed to get the money, so Letitia said she would try to do so.
8. The camper said his ruddy complexion was due to his out-door life.
9. After taking a trial ride in the car, Pamela decided to buy it.
10. Canada certainly is quite rich in natural resources.
11. Barnabas says that he prefers to play the cornet.
12. When she found her path obstructed by a bar Belle promptly pushed it aside.
13. As soon as she had saved enough money Amanda bought a new dress.
14. To encourage others all one has to do is just urge on.



(For solution see page 56.)

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CUPS AND SAUCERS

With Some "Sob Stuff"

(BY RUSTOM VAKEEL.)

He drinks seven cups of tea. On further inquiry the statement requires to be corrected, he drinks twelve cups a day, of course always from the saucer, a social misdemeanour for which his wife does not ask for a divorce. He sits on the verandah of his house, surrounded by fruit-sellers, who keep their baskets under his vast capacious bed during the night. He has hair on his breast, forearm right up to the knuckles, to atone for a head which lacks sufficient hair. The baldness of hair is geometrical, there is a circle on his cranium where no hair grows. He loves old brandy, and old china, and cobwebs. You can never touch his cobwebs, nor can you avoid half-a-peg of old brandy, like dark amber, sweet like honey, with that peculiar sharp twang which makes you feel as if God is a Devil. He beckons you with a shout to give you pistachios, peaches, oranges, lemons, mangoes, sometimes in natural condition, but often in slices, served in old china.

His Occupation Is Sleep And Food

He is a catalogue of his own curios, and has a way of attributing everything to "celestial phenomena in the sky." Now what that expression means heaven only knows, but he is very fond of it. He traces up the fall of horses, the size of apples, the crop of mangoes, to some cause in the heavens, which he, for lack of adequate vocabulary, calls "celestial phenomena in the sky". He has a small capital which supports him through the long hours of the day and the long days of the month. His occupation is sleep, and food. He knows how to sleep, surrounded by porcelain beauties, with oval faces looking at nowhere in particular, or towards their lovers, a la Keats. We Indians of this century, what can we say but 'a la Keats', or 'a la Shelley', or 'a la Shakespere?' There is the dancing Pierrot, symbol of eternal dance, dancing in the midst of cobwebs, in a cabinet amidst old china cups and saucers, saucers and cups, looking at the blue lady caressing the clock,—those old clocks fixed in porcelain, ugly, homely, with forget-me-nots.

On a small verandah, full of broken furniture, palms, and fruit sellers, he passes his whole day, that is when he is not sleeping or eating. Many a stray pedestrian on the road knows him as the 'seth', who gives them an anna to bring half-a-cup of tea from the Irani's over the way. It means two pice for the bearer, as half-a-cup—"adha cup", really three-fourths—costs two pice. Obviously the snobbery of old china or old brandy is not in him, because, after all, around these mellowed spies, Pierrots from Prussia, or the Chinese Lady from Peking, or old brandy covered with cobwebs, are not used as symbols of social prestige or to divide My Lord the Millionaire in Mayfair from his cousin in the poor quarters of Manchester. He knows their value more than the gentleman who come down upon the furnisher for putting "Venus de Milo with broken arms" in his garden. Pierrot and Manchu Queen! Where are you more happy, in the house of the new millionaire whose money we like, or in the cobwebbed cabinet o our friend who drinks twelve cups of tea a day in "piecan" saucers? It is a difficult question which you cannot answer, you having no grey-matter in your heads. One of you is too frivolous for words, the other is too detached in porcelain beauty. If you turn up your noses at the cups and saucers of popular restaurants you are justified. There are cracks in them, sometimes habitations of germs, bad germs, "venereal germs".

Fashionable Dilettantes

One wonders why people indulge so often, these days in such expressions as "venereal diseases", "prostitutes", "veshyas"? Is it love for humanity, or a desire to be a sur-realist and in tune with the literary fashion, or is some Freudean malady, some repressed complex that finds relief in this hectic outpour and bitter concentration on things like syphilistic patches on men, women and children? There may be varied motives, one must be certainly social. If fashionable dilettantes write on "Veshyas", and if even a great artist like Epstein carve children with syphilis spots out of marble quarries, there are besides the other more obvious, frivolous, and let us say human, causes. There is undeniably the social aspect. One wonders, again, if it is criminal to import this aspect of cracked saucers in the highly respectable bourgeois and incensed and cobweb darkness of the anti-room of our friend, where the chaste Chinese lady sits in such beauty in a world of aesthetic detachment. One wonders!

There's the Inspector of the Health Department of our Municipalities. He must be a sur-realist, student of Zola, of Ramanlal Desai, the author of "Punima". He must read the Veshya literature, and with "safkaro" or "lysol", clean the streets and restaurants and break the cups and saucers with his baton. A capitalist spirit or "hireling" (cruel word which should make us bolshevists) whispers in our ear that in this smashing of crockery, of bad crockery with cracks, we should not strike at the dear Pierrot, nor at the Queen of China. Of course, not! Why should we? They are socialised beauties for our private cabinets. It would be still better if they go in the museums, where everybody can admire them. In the meanwhile, our friend will muddle along, eating fruit, drinking tea, sleeping in the afternoon, God's good man in a cruel, hungry, poverty-stricken world. Capitalists call this sort of verbiage sob-stuff.

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Conjuring with Coins

TO perform the trick of passing a coin through a hat the conjurer, using a hat, an ordinary drinking glass and two small coins, pennies, for example. He conceals a coin in his left hand and takes the hat in the right hand. Next he balances the hat on the glass and as he does this he inserts the "hidden" penny between the top rim of the glass and the crown of the hat. The coin is concealed on the side farthest away from the audience. The weight of the hat keeps the coin in position. The coin must be slightly over the balance towards the inside of the glass.

The conjurer requests someone to lend him a penny, explaining that he can pass it through the hat into the glass. The magician throws the coin into the hat, and at the same time slightly raises the hat with the other hand. The balanced penny drops into the glass and the borrowed penny can be hidden under the hatband.

* * *

In this trick the magician shows his audience a mineral water bottle which has just been emptied. He holds it in his right hand. He shows a coin in his left hand, as he explains that the coin is very obedient as it hops up and down at his command.

The conjurer puts the coin on top of the bottle, and then at the command, "jump!" it leaps up and down, while the magician holds the bottle perfectly still.

The secret of the trick lies in the fact that the coin must be moistened, thus making it seal the bottle when it is pressed on the top. The hand holding the bottle causes the gas within to become warmer. Rising air lifts the coin and makes it rise and fall.

The success of this trick, according to those magicians who have performed it, lies in using a mineral water bottle which has just been emptied of its effervescent contents.

Missing Word

THE word which is the solution of this puzzle is spelled with 11 letters. Clues to it are given by the following numbers of certain letters which spell the words suggested:

The 2, 3 and 6 is a human being.
The 4, 9 and 11 is an alcoholic liquor.
The 8, 10 and 11 is a weight.
The 1, 6 and 11 is a shelter.
The 2, 9, 11 and 8 is a plant.
The 7 and 5 is a three-toed sloth.
What is the word?

(For solution see page 56.)

Riddles

THE answer to each of these riddles consists of the abbreviation of the name of some one of the American states.

* * *

1. In what state would you expect to find the greatest number of doctors.

* * *

2. What state is most famous for the great numbers of its laundries?

* * *

3. In what state would you expect to find the greatest number of unmarried women?

* * *

4. What state is the safest one in case of a flood?

* * *

5. What state should be the most favorable for fathers?

* * *

6. The people of what state, as shown by its abbreviation, should be most concerned with their own affairs?

* * *

7. In what state are the inhabitants continually using an exclamation of surprise?

* * *

8. In what state would the services of doctors be needed most?

* * *

9. What state would you expect to find densest in population?

* * *

10. In what state do the people find everything possible?

* * *

12. The abbreviated name of what state is the tip end of a thing?

* * *

13. The name of what state, when abbreviated, is the same as that of the spiritual and civil head of a Mohammedan state?

(For solution see page 56.)

LAST WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

A Puzzle Problem

RAE and Rex are two brothers, whose savings total $44.44.

The number of dollars that Rex has, exceeds Rae's account by $17.82. In Rae's account the figures indicating his number of dollars are the same as those showing the cents in Rex's account. The number of dollars in Rex's account is the same as the number indicating the fractional part of a dollar in Rae's account. How much has each brother saved?

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Mother to Tommy—if you don't be good I'll call a policeman.

Tommy—And if you do I'll tell him we've got no radio licence.

* * * *

Wife (scornfully): "I can read you like a book."

Husband: "Well, you needn't keep on reading it aloud."

* * * *

"What kind of music suits you best?"

"Well, I'm not very particular. I like it either rare or well done."

* * * *

Judge: "Just what was your reasons for stealing this case of whisky?"

Prisoner: "I was hungry!"

* * * *

John: "And is your new boss rich, Fred?"

Fred: "Yes; he's so rich he thinks he's poor!"

* * * *

"You'll never get that dog to obey you."

"It only needs patience. My husband was difficult at first."

* * * *

Boxer: "Isn't it a long walk from the dressing-room to the ring?"

Opponent: "Yes, but you won't have to walk back."

* * * *

Wife: "The doctor says I need a change of climate."

Husband: "The weatherman says it will be much warmer tomorrow."

* * * *

A businessman's wife isn't entirely happy until her husband has a lot of irons in the fire—and, for that matter, his wood clubs, too.

* * * *

The young shaver gets his whiskers on the instalment plan, says the joker—a little down each week.

The sentry challenged the uniformed figure that had entered the camp.

"Major Jones," came the reply.

"Sorry, sir," said the sentry. "Tried I can't let you proceed without the password."

"Drat it, man, I've forgotten it!" snapped the other. "But you know me well enough."

"Can't help it, sir," persisted the sentry, "Must have the password."

"Don't stand arguing all night Bill," came a voice from the guard tent. "Shoot 'im!"

* * * *

"I hear Rowley is getting married next week."

"Good; I never liked the fellow."

* * * *

Binks: "Have you ever seen a prize fight?"

Hinks: "No, never, but I once looked in on one of my wife's afternoon bridge parties."

* * * *

The speaker was opposed to women's colleges and was supporting the co-edcational institutions of learning.

"What will follow," he thundered, "when they take the girls away from our leading universities?"

A male voice from the rear spoke up: "I will."

* * * *

"If you please, ma'am," said the new maid, "there's an unusual lady downstairs. She won't give her name, and she's taken off her coat and hat. As soon as she came in she opened the two cupboards and rummaged through them. Then she looked at the windows, shook her head, and rubbed her fingers over the mantelpiece and piano. When I left the room she was—"

"Dear me," interrupted her employer, "I didn't expect my husband's mother until next week."

"Have you any family?" asked Mr. Parker of the young woman sitting opposite him in the train.

"Yes—one son."

"Indeed! Does he smoke?"

"No, he has never touched even a cigarette."

"So much the better, madam. Tobacco is a poison. Does he belong to a club?"

"He has never set foot in one."

"Then I congratulate you. Does he come home late at night?"

"Never. He always goes to bed immediately after dinner."

"He's a model young man. How old is he?"

"Seven months to-day."

* * * *

Mistress: "Just look at the dust on the piano, Mary. It's at least six months old."

Mary (calmly): "Then it ain't nothing to do with me. I've only been here four weeks."

* * * *

It was the Sabbath, and Donald was hammering away at the bottom of his barrow, when his wife came to the door.

"Mon", she exclaimed, "ye're makin' a muckle clatter. What will be neebours say?"

"Never mind the neebours", said the busy one. "I maun get my barra mendit."

The woman thought this over for a minute or two, then:—

"Oh, but, Donald, it's verra wrang tae work on the Sabbath," she expostulated. "Ye ought to use screws."

* * * *

Bill had a nasty fall from the scaffolding, and when he got better his workmates flocked round to see him.

They were curious to know what the sensation was like, and with some imagination he described all he had felt.

"But what I wants to know," said Alf, "is whether all your sins flash before you. Did yours?"

"Talk sense," said Bill, "I fell thirty feet, not thirty miles!"

* * * *

A jeweller's assistant, an absent-minded fellow, was being married. He was presenting the bride with the ring, when he hesitated.

"With this ring," prompted the minister.

"With this ring," said the bridegroom, "we give a written guarantee, reminding the customer that the price will be refunded if it is not as represented."

* * * *

"Ruth certainly is dumb. I asked her if she had read 'The Three Musketeers,' and she replied that she didn't like books about insects."

"Where can I get that book? 'I like books about insects."

* * * *

A Shanghai hostess entered her kitchen and discovered her Chinese cook cleaning the celery with a tooth-brush. She was furious and scolded him.

"Never mind, missy," replied the cook, unabashed; "no belong your toothbrush, belong my."

* * * *

McTavish bought a new cash register. One day a friend entered the shop and bought a sixpenny cigar. To his surprise he noticed that the shopkeeper placed the sixpence in his pocket instead of in the register.

"Why don't you ring it up?" he asked. "Aren't you afraid of forgetting it?"

"I'll nae forget it," said McTavish. "Ye ken I keep track of it in my head until I get five shillings, then I ring it up. It saves wear and tear of the machine."

Uncle had left Tommy in the baker's shop, and had told him to ask the assistant for anything if he was hungry. When he came back, uncle asked the assistant what he would have to pay for.

The assistant told him: "Three buns, four sponge cakes, two sandwiches, one jelly, five tarts, and— "

"Good gracious boy!" uncle interrupted. "Are you not ill?"

"No, uncle," said Tommy, "but I'm darned thirtsy."

* * * *

Traffic Inspector: "Now, miss, what gear were you in at the time of the accident?"

"Oh, I had on a black beret, tan shoes, and a tweed sports dress."

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wogging had just returned to their apartments for tea after a few hours on the sands at Blackpool.

"Did you see that ventriloquist on the sands?" asked another boarder.

"Do you mean that fellow sitting on a ladder?" asked Mrs. Woggins.

"Yes."

"Well, I didn't think much of him," said Mrs. Woggins, "but the boy and girl sitting on his knees were awfully clever!"

* * * *

A Scottish commercial traveller called at a country village to do business. Needing a shave, he went to the village barber's. The barber, noticing that the Scot seemed fairly well-to-do, charged him 2s., which he paid with reluctance. Then, not to be outdone, he commented on the enormous number of flies which were buzzing round, and the barber said he had tried every possible means to get rid of the pests.

"Give me half a crown," said the Scot, "and I guarantee to tell you a remedy that will clear your shop in less than a minute."

The barber argued about the price for a second or two, but eventually he paid.

"Now," said the Scot, opening the door, "catch one of those flies, shave him, charge him two shillings, and you'll never see another fly or anything else in your shop again."

Then he closed the door behind him as the barber collapsed.

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SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Riddles: 1. Maryland (MD). 2. Washington (WASH). 3. Mississippi (MISS). 4. Arkansas (ARK). 5. Pennsylvania (PA). 6. Maine (ME). 7. Ohio (O). 8. Illinois (ILL). 9. Massachusetts (MASS). 10. Kansas (KAN, can). 11. Nebraska (NEB). 12. California (CALIF).

Author's Anagram: The letters of the words forming the sentence "I whack 'em. Really I pat-a-cake 'em" are arranged to spell WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

Puzzle Problem: Rex has dol 31.13 and Rae has dol. 13,31.

Missing Word: The six words indicated by the numbers of the 11 letters of the missing word, IMAGINATION, are Man, Gin, Ton, Inn, Mint, Ai.

Indoor Fishing: The names of the fish are: 1. Spot. 2. Skate. 3. Cod. 4. Salmon. 5. Tarpon. 6. Smelt. 7. Sole. 8. Rudd. 9. Carp. 10. Dace. 11. Bass. 12. Barbel. 13. Dab. 14. Sturgeon.

Dog's Trail: Starting from the bathroom numbered two the dog's trail was as follows: Playroom, Nursery, Music-room, Porch, Foyer numbered two, Dining-room, Kitchen, then out the kitchen door and around the pantry to the left to the Foyer numbered one, and thence through Bed-room numbered two, Library, Bed-room numbered one, Living-room, Bathroom numbered one, Hall, Cellar.

Abyssinian Warrior Chiefs and notabilities during the act of submission to the Italian Marshal Graziano in Addis Ababa.

Olympic closing ceremony: Flags of participating nations being draped with wreaths in memory of XI Olympic Games in Berlin 1936.

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Two of King Edward's sheepdogs in his Cornish Farm.

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